The Raymond Recorder

The News and Advertising Medium of Southern Alberta's Sugar District

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PROVINCIAL LIBRARY JUL 11 1927

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and

Wednesday Morning

Specials

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You can lighten your job and speed up your farm by using

New Farm Implements

You need them We have them

Let's talk it over

Raymond

Service Station

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Chrysler Cars Dealer Star Cars

Use Want Ads--They Pay Big

Mrs. Verland Leavitt Reports to W. I.

A glowing report of the Edmonton Women's Institute convention was given at the last meeting of the Raymond W. I. by the local president, Mrs. Verland Leavitt.

Very valuable instruction was given along the lines of committee work, stressing the provincial convener's report on immigration, uttering a few plain truths when she said, "Immigrants are just folks like ourselves. These people were being invited to Canada, and before being too critical let us question ourselves whether we are as high a type of Canadian citizens as we should be."

The Institutes were doing a great work, as pointed out in the report on Education and Better Schools, through practical means, such as providing school ground equipment, offering medals and prizes for essays, presenting flags, and one branch had financed three school fairs at a cost of $400.

It was pointed out that Alberta stood fourth, though the youngest daughter of confederation, in agriculture and mineral wealth and in industrial growth. We now have 191 manufacturing plants operating in the province. The visit to the "Made-in-Alberta" exhibition was an eye-opener to visiting delegates.

Making Canada's future great is the aim of the W. I., and this can only be done by recognizing her vast potentialities and train ourselves and children to look for the greatest in everything, to develop the qualities of early pioneers, generosity tolerance and to have courage in the face of adverse conditions

There was a high vote of optimism and patriotism felt through out the report.

Beet Fields Should Be Cleaned Now

Are you cleaning the weeds out of your beets? Naturally, this will be done in due course, but there are several other good reasons why it should be done now or just as soon as it is possible.

The first reason is that the weeds have such a start and are growing so rapidly that in a few days may be so large that they cannot be ent with a cultivator and will be very difficult to hoe.

The second reason is that they will soon shade the beets in some fields and they not only retard the growth of the beets, but use up the needed plant food. Warmth and heat have been lacking this year and should be encoraged now. The beet is like a steam boiler, without heat or internal combustion there is no action or burning in the plant's food cells and very little growth is made. Warm them up by deep cultivation and by keeping the weeds down.

The third and perhaps most serious reason for imediate cleaning by hoeing and cultivating is that the Web Worm Moths are laying their eggs now in Pig Weeds, Russian Thistle and other weeds that are in the beet fields. These eggs will commence to hatch within the next two weeks and the worms will go from the weeds out onto the beets. If the fields are cleaned now the bulk of the eggs will be laid on the weeds along the fences, ditch banks etc., as moths prefer Pig Weed and Russian Thistle to beets and like to harbor among them where they are protected from the wind, then when the worms are hatched they wil confine much of their feeding to the weed patches before going on to the beets.

It will require less effort now than later to weed your beets, and it will make a wonderful difference to their growth.

News Notes

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Dahl a son.

An exceptional fine portrait of Manager Watson of the Bank of Montreal appears in the show case outside of Allison's Studio, Lethbridge.

P. W. Cope paid Calgary a short visit last Sunday.

Mrs. S. B. Card has returned home from an enjoyable visit to Portland.

Rain interfered with the Dominion Day celebration, but the parade and sports were successfully carried out the day following.

The Raymond School Fair will be held September 21. Children are preparing for this big event.

Wm. Paris is busy making the cornice for the new Merc. block.

M. and Mrs. Dave Watson left on Wednesday by auto for a two weeks vacation in Yellowstone Park.

P. W. Cope is preparing to move into his new premises in the Allred block, which will soon be finished.

King Motors report a brisk trade in car sales the past two weeks. Myron Holmes purchased a new Standard Nash Coach, T. O. King a new special Nash Sedan, A. Bullock a new Ford sedan, Louis Brandley a new Ford sedan, Jake Kummer a new Ford delivery and Wm. Bishop a new light delivery.

The house of Henry Iwassa was destroyed by fire last week. A defective flue was probably the cause.

Rain which began last Thursday registered 1¼ inches up to Monday evening.

The next meeting of the U. F. W. A. will be held next Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. E. Fisher.

Gordon Brewerton and the newly decorated Palace Theatre at Cardston are winning much favorable coment from Cardston citizens and the News.

Constable VanOrman suggests that parents would be wise to find work for their children during vacation instead of permitting them to run about Broadway, and perhaps getting into mischief.

R. E. Hicken, formerly of Raymond, has been recomended for the post of police magistrate for Cardston.

Miss Natrona King left for Calgary today where she will represent the Raymond W. I. girls club at the Banff convention this week.

Miss Lura Redd returned last Saturday from a years visit to Los Angeles.

Man's battle with the desert, his never-ending fight to wrest a living from the arid wastelands, is the background into which is woven Zane Grey's story, "The Mysterious Rider," starting next Thursday at the Rex Theatre.

REX THEATRE

To-Night and Saturday

LLOYD HUGHES IN

Ladies at Play

Also, Bill Grim's Progress

Regular Prices

MATINEE SATURDAY KIDS 10c

MONDAY NEXT

Bebe Daniels in "Stranded in Paris"

Starting Thursday Next ~ Jack Holt in

THE MYSTERIOUS RIDER by Zane Grey

A mask for his face, two slits for his eyes,—what a picture!

Coming July 21, 22, 23, Ken Maynard in
THE OVERLAND STAGE
Bigger than "The Covered Wagon"

Specials For Saturday

Corn Flakes	10c
Pure Strawberry Jam, 4's	65c
Family size Soda Crackers	20c
Large Dollar Sodas	55c
Lux per pkg	10c
Macaroni or Vermicelli per pkg	7½c
Oranges, juicy, per doz	25c
Cocoanut deal, half lb pkg and 1 can for	20c
Picnic Hams, new cure, per lb	20c

The Broadway Store

Your Interest is Our Interest PHONE 2

Groceries for the Week-End

St. Charles Milk talls	7 for $1.00
Canned Pilchards	3 tins 35c
Golden Loaf Cream Cheese reg 45c lb	39c
Red Arrow Sodas, carton	22c
Red Cross Pickles, sour or sweet, reg 45c	38c
5-lb bucket Squirrel Peanut Butter	$1.20
Pure King-Beach Jam	70c
Cardston Creamery Butter per lb	42c
7 bars P & G Soap and 1 Swifts Soap Chips	48c

Bennett & Co. Ltd.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA ESTD 1873

Prosperity Follows the Dairy Cow

AGRICULTURAL surveys prove that the farmer who banks a monthly milk or cream check soon becomes independent of financial worries. The dairy cow—the milk check—the bank account form an indestructable chain which defies "hard times and business depressions. Since 1873 the Standard Bank of Canada has catered to the needs of the Dairy farmer, rendering efficient service to his business.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

RAYMOND BRANCH—T. L. Halpin, *Manager*

Want Ads Pay Big



Cuticura Talcum is the Ideal Powder

Its purity, smoothness and fragrance, combined with antiseptic and prophylactic properties, which help to overcome disagreeable odours, make it an essential toilet requisite.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot, "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Ottawa Should Co-Operate

The Manitoba Court of Appeal has declared ultra vires the Manitoba Sale of Shares Act and the Municipal and Public Utilities Board, insofar as these enactments purport in any way to control the sale of shares in that Province of a Company incorporated under a Dominion charter. This decision follows one by the Supreme Court of Canada which, in effect, decided that when there is a conflict of authority between Provincial and Dominion legislation, the latter prevails.

In other words, all that is necessary for stock promoters to do in order to get around the measures set up by the Provinces to protect their people from being victimized by unscrupulous promoters of worthless stocks is for them to secure incorporation at Ottawa. Inasmuch as the Ottawa Government has provided no proper check upon the stock selling operations of Dominion incorporated companies, it means that they may do pretty much as they please.

In view of these judgments, and the failure as yet of the Ottawa Government to take action as has been repeatedly urged by the Provinces, it is gratifying to note that Western Provincial Governments are again recommending that this whole subject be placed on the agenda for the Conference to be held at Ottawa this Fall between representatives of the Dominion and the several Provincial Governments. Ottawa is being asked to supplement the legislation of the Provinces by the enactment of legislation regulating the sale of shares and securities of Dominion companies.

The Ottawa Government should be just as keen to protect all the people of Canada as the Governments of the Provinces are to protect their citizens, and it is beyond the comprehension of the average citizen to understand why the Dominion has so consistently refused to do so.

In this year of Canada's Diamond Jubilee the people of Canada are being urged to forget all sectional differences and to emulate the Fathers of Confederation in working unitedly to build up and strengthen the Dominion as a national unit. Any causes of friction between the Federal Government and the Provinces is a source of national weakness, making for dismion. If any Province feels that Ottawa is not fully seconding their efforts on behalf of their people, the result is to weaken Confederation and that devotion and loyalty to Canada which is so necessary.

In his Dominion Day message to the people of Canada, His Excellency the Governor General says: "When first I landed on these shores as His Majesty's personal representative, in the first speech I made, I informed my hearers that I should take 'co-operation' as my watchword during my life in this Dominion. That word is the message I give to the people of Canada today. I ask one and all, whatever their origin or race, heartily to co-operate with a common understanding and purpose in all that pertains to the well being of all, proud of and loyal to their citizenship of a great and growing nation."

Canada could hardly have a better national watchword, and in this matter of regulation of the sale of shares and securities of Dominion companies, it is high time the Ottawa Government reversed its attitude, and, instead of denying the very reasonable requests of the Provinces, proceeded to wholeheartedly co-operate with them in the common interests of all. The Provinces are not asking the Dominion to abrogate any of its powers, but to exercise them in full co-operation with the Provinces, rather than, by neglect, leaving the Provinces at the mercy of all and sundry who, in order to get around legitimate Provincial laws, obtain Dominion incorporation and then defy the Provinces.

This is not co-operation on the part of the Dominion Government. It is not an attitude that tends to create loyalty to Confederation. Persisted in, it will weaken the national tie. Legitimate companies and promoters do not seek to evade Provincial control in this way; it is the doubtful stock-selling proposition and the dishonest promoter who is being assisted because of Ottawa's refusal to join hands with the Provinces in the protection of all the people.

It is to be hoped that the authorities at Ottawa will catch the true spirit of the Diamond Jubilee, put their house in order in this matter, and co-operate with the Provinces.

Artificial Cotton Feasible

Another Useful Product Can be Made From Wood Pulp

Now that Canadians have become quite accustomed to their rayon silk hosiery and underwear, it is their chemistry furnished another startling example of the multiplicity of useful products which can be made from wood pulp. This time it is to be artificial cotton, if the prediction of Dr. Harold Hibbert of McGill University comes true. Speaking at the Chemistry Convention recently he said: "One method by which we can extend the usefulness of our pulp is by substituting it in Canada for cotton in all its forms. This is being attempted by the chemists of the Dominion today and it is feasible. The successful substitutes of wood pulp for cotton would benefit Canada in many ways."

American Settlers Coming

Seven Illinois farm prospects passed through Winnipeg the other day on their way to North Saskatchewan and Alberta, looking for likely districts to settle in. They came from Chicago with C. J. Broughton, Canadian Government agent at Chicago, and left with him on the Trans-Canada Limited. Large motor parties of farmers are due in Western Canada this summer, according to Mr. Broughton.

Asthma.

Spread Minard's on brown paper and apply to the throat. Also inhale. Quick relief assured.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

W. N. U. 1687

To Study Aborigines

Expedition to Explore Central Australia for This Purpose

An expedition organized by the national research council of Australia and the University of Sydney and aided by the Rockefeller Foundation will shortly enter the little explored areas of central Australia in an effort to study its nomadic aborigine inhabitants wherever unaffected by contact with European civilization. This will be the first of a series of explorations in the interior of Australia. The plans also include a survey of the islands of Papua, New Guinea and other mandated territories of the commonwealth.

The party will attempt to determine the biological and cultural characteristics of these primitive people who live in small huts in communities of 100 or less and use as food the animals and herbs and roots close at hand. When the supply is exhausted they abandon their settlement and move on to another place where the possibilities are better.

Growth of Calgary

Calgary's population is estimated at 81,880 by the 1927 Henderson's City Directory, a copy of which has been received at the Herald office. The directories census for 1927 shows an increase of 3,900 over that of 1926. The Dominion census of 1926 gives the population of Calgary as 65,513.

A correspondent notes a man in Chicago ran over a girl while driving to a hall where he was to give a lecture on "Public Safety" and suggests that he begin his address to the Judge with: "Unaccustomed as I am to public speeding"

"What do you think of Brown?"

"He's one of those people who pat you on your back before your face and bit you in the eye behind your back."—Answers.

Will Discuss World Population

Experts Going Into Subject at Geneva Conference This Summer

Has the world too many people, and, if so, what is to be done about it?

This question will be considered at a World Population Conference at Geneva from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3. It is the first conference of its kind ever to be held and will bring together biological, sociological and statistical authorities who have gone far into the study of the population problem, but who have never assembled at a common meeting table to exchange their views and coordinate their knowledge.

An advance notice issued by the Advisory Council says:

"The question of population growth holds possibilities of menace to the future of civilization, and yet the world population problem is one of the few great issues of today which have not been the subject of concerted international action."

Joint Soreness Subdued, Swellings Quickly Reduced

Wonderful Results From Rubbing the Sore Parts With

NERVILINE

"My testimony should convince any one that 'Nerviline' is a splendid preparation to use on swelled joints. Rheumatism left me badly crippled," writes Amos F. Fleury, from Kingston. "I went to McKay's Drug Store and they recommended Nerviline, which restored me completely."

For Rheumatic pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, you will get lasting satisfaction from a 35c bottle of Nerviline. Sold everywhere.

To Destroy Icebergs

Montreal Professor to Study Methods of Iceberg Destruction

Dr. Howard Barnes, professor of physics at McGill University, international authority on ice, is now preparing for another trip to Newfoundland to continue his research in the problems of iceberg destruction. He expects to leave with his party in two weeks and will spend several months continuing his work studying particularly the effects of thermite in cracking the icebergs and so making way for weathering effects which lead to their speedy destruction.

This will be the eighth iceberg expedition that Dr. Barnes has organized since 1919. He will be able to take up the work where he left off last summer and expects that the expedition this year will bear particularly fruitful results.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, a most effective vermifuge. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is a most trustworthy worm exterminator.

Pleads For Wider Education

University Leaders Should Tackle Problems of Nations Says Currie

Sir Arthur Currie, president of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, pleads for a wider field of education. He believes that university leaders should tackle the vital problems of the nations. Governments, he says, would resent interference, but they would likely accept the consultative services of the conference.

Sir Arthur touches on a vital question in education. It is, in short, a question which affects the very life of the future university. It is a problem of bridging the gap between the academic and the practical.

For Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions, will give prompt relief. Many sufferers from this ailment have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Australia Would Extend Trade

W. Cattanach is visiting Canada at the request of Premier Bruce, of Australia, and in addressing the Board of Trade at Toronto, he said his object was to secure a larger market in Canada for Australian dried and canned fruit and for Australian products generally. He figured that the treaty between the two countries signed a couple of years ago should be reflected more in larger trade between the two countries.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Remover will draw them out painlessly.

Teacher: "What excuse have you for being so late?"

Johnny (breathlessly): "I ran so fast, teacher, that I—didn't have time to think one up."

If sometimes the tea you are using does not taste as good as it used to—just see what kind of a package it is in. If it is in paper that is probably the reason. No chances are taken with Red Rose. It is packed in clean, bright Aluminum. a

Purchased Historic Vase

Toronto Man Acquires Huge Porcelain Once Broken by Napoleon

The last chapter of a long and romantic history concerning a vase, smashed by Napoleon in a fit of rage, has come with the purchase of the huge porcelain by Robert C. Roy, Toronto. The historic vase was purchased in New York, April 30, at an auction to satisfy a judgment of $3,200 alleged to be due to Miss Margaret Conway by Dr. Martha Huson. Miss Conway was a nurse and sued the doctor for the money.

Dr. Huson valued the vase at $150,000, and had actually rejected an offer of $20,000 for it. She tried to forestall the sale of the vase, claiming proceedings relating to the vase was illegal, but was too late, and the Toronto man got it "for a song." The large, graceful vase was made at the Royal Pottery of Capo di Monte, near Naples, and was perhaps made under the supervision of King Ferdinand IV. of Naples.

The vase became the property of the Russian Empress. While terms of peace between France and Austria were being settled with Napoleon, the famous French general, whose star was then in the ascendant, became angry, said: "You refuse to accept our ultimatum. War is declared. I shall shatter your empire as I shatter this potsherd," and according to report, he dashed the great porcelain vase to the fireplace.

In 1837 Joseph Bonepparte presented the vase to Adam David Logan, a friend who was about to marry a New York society woman. The vase was in turn passed to Dr. Huson 30 years later, and then disposed of as mentioned by auction over the lawsuit for $3,200. The French Government and two famous United States collectors have already opened negotiations with a view to securing the historic porcelain.

Attractive Exhibit For Poultry Congress

Japan May Send Most Beautiful Fowl in World

The most beautiful and spectacular breed of domestic fowl in the world—the long-tailed Yokohama—will be on exhibition at the World's Poultry Congress if negotiations instituted by Mr. N. Matsunaga, Consul-General for Japan in Canada, are brought to a successful conclusion. Mr. Matsunaga has taken up the matter of a Japanese national educational exhibit with his government and has asked that a number of these gorgeous and wonderful birds be included. During a visit to Congress headquarters, Mr Matsunaga announced receipt of information from Tokyo that Mr. Ryoichi Kishi and Mr. Kyuta Ogiwara, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture and Forestry, had been named official delegates to represent Japan at the congress. The long-tailed Yokohama possesses the longest feathers of any bird, some of them having been known to reach the record length of 29 feet, two inches. The bird is also one of the oldest in lineage, having been known in Korea before A.D. 1,000. In former years these wonderful feathers which grow out from the bird's back were used in heraldry and as decorations by Japanese officials. The breed is fed a special food, and growth of six inches in a month has been noted in its feathers. When this fowl is exercised an attendant is required to keep the tail feathers from trailing.

Minard's Liniment for insect bites.

Produce Films in Canada

Britain's film quota law is having the effect of impelling producing companies of the United States to seek locations in Canada. Several have sent representatives to Calgary and Vancouver to look over the situation and select prospective sites for studios.

Were Unusually Tall

There are many well-authenticated instances of extraordinary height. Duke John Frederick, of Brunswick, was 8 ft. 5 in.; one of the Prussian Guard was also 8ft. 6 in. O'Brien, the Irish giant, whose skeleton is in the College of Surgeons, London, is 9 ft. 4 in.

Visitor (at seashore)—"I suppose there's no danger in bathing here?"

Old Native—"Lor' bless yer, no sir. All ye have to do is to keep away from the sharks an' the strong currents."

Minard's Liniment for earache.

Spending Year in Labrador

McMillan Has Taken Snowmobile as Part of Equipment

A snowmobile is part of the equipment which Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, took with him on his famous schooner Bowdoin when he sailed for a year of scientific study in Labrador. He told something of his plans when in Boston recently to supervise the outfitting of the fishing schooner Radio which he chartered from the Boston Maritime Company as a companion ship to the Bowdoin.

The Radio was loaded with wallboard and other building material which will be used to erect a permanent scientific station near Kowk in Northern Labrador. MacMillan's party numbers 25, of whom 12 will remain with the explorer for studies of the botany, geology and fisheries of the region.

The Bowdoin will carry the scientific equipment and supplies, as well as the snowmobile and dog sleds. The sleds will be driven by Eskimos far into the interior in search of polar bear and walrus.

Besides studying the salmon and trout of Labrador MacMillan hopes to classify many other fish which he says have long been known but have not been given names by the natives.

Mystery of Science

Hundreds of Live Clams Found 20 Miles From Sea Coast

One of science's choice morsels of mystery is believed to have been uncovered when a bed of hundreds of live clams was found on the side of Scotia's bluff, twenty miles south of Eureka, Cal., and about the same distance inland from the Pacific ocean.

Workmen operating a steam shovel on the Northwestern Pacific railroad, biting with the shovel into the side of the bluff, approximately 120 feet above sea level and some eighty feet above the Eel river, directly below, traced a path through the bituminous colony.

Those making the discovery said the clams did not resemble the fresh water variety, but were similar to the Tazor clams of salt water.

Juvenile Immigration

Over 80,000 Children Brought to Canada by Various Societies

The annual report for 1925-26 of G. Bogue Smart, Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration, in the Department of Immigration and Colonization, shows that since the year 1868 the number of children sent to Canada by various philanthropic agencies or societies, is 83,888. Of these 26,555 have come from the Dr. Barnardo Homes, while two other agencies that have brought 11,578 and 5,529 juveniles respectively, have now amalgamated with the Barnardo Institution. For the year ending March 31st 1926, 1,862 children—1,590 boys and 272 girls—were brought out to Canada.

Penny Savings Bank

Pupils in Canadian schools now have $907,862 on deposit in the Penny Bank, as compared with $795,154 a year ago, according to a statement issued today for the year ending April 30th. Cornwall (Ont.), children top the list with 87 per cent. of the pupils having bank accounts. This compares with 30 per cent. in Toronto and 21 per cent. in Montreal.

Time has Tested it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been on the market upwards of fifty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

A school in Oklahoma City last fall offered to accept cotton in payment of tuition and about 200 students took advantage of the opportunity.



English Boys Making Good

Brought to Canada for Farm Work Have Proved Satisfactory

A total of 1,331 English boys have been moved from the Old Country and placed on farms in Quebec and Eastern Ontario by the British Immigration and Colonization Association according to the report at the annual meeting. Already this year the association has moved and placed 408 boys, and the total for the year is expected to reach 700. More than 98½ per cent. of the boys have turned out satisfactorily, and more than $18,000 has been saved by them from their earnings and placed in banks to be turned over to them when the periods of supervision are ended.

GAINED IN HEALTH AND IN WEIGHT

Now Gives All the Credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

When a young girl becomes pale, complains of exhaustion at the least exertion, has dizzy spells, headaches or stomach trouble, she should know that these are some of the many symptoms of anaemia, which means that her blood is thin and weak. In such conditions there is the most urgent need for a tonic that will promptly restore the missing qualities to the blood and thus bring back health and strength. For this purpose there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thousands of weak and ailing girls have found new health and happiness through this medicine. Miss Gladys V. Bond, Kentville, N.S., used this treatment successfully, and says:—"I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly for the good they have done me. I was in a condition of very poor health, suffered from severe headaches and nervousness. My appetite was poor, and very little exertion would leave me tired out. On the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In a few weeks I began to feel better, my appetite improved, and the headaches were less frequent. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken six boxes, by which time I felt as well as ever, and I gained in weight from 98 pounds to 114 pounds. For this reason I advise all weak girls to try this medicine."

Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness and stomach trouble. Take them as a tonic and cultivate a resistance that will keep you well and strong. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Alberta Wheat Pool Elevators

By harvesting time the Alberta Wheat Pool will have 142 elevators in operation. It started into the elevator business last year with 42 interior and the Prince Rupert terminal elevator. It has bought a site for a big terminal elevator at Vancouver, and will build 100 in Alberta this season to supplement the 42 acquired last year.

Children Cry for



Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:— Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Absolutely Harmless—No Opiates. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

How Education and Training Helps the Farmer to Meet Highest Measure of Success

Even at this late day farmers are still to be found, here and there, who ridicule the idea that college courses in agriculture, or higher education in general, can benefit the farming industry. They decry the investigation of scientific methods and the application of these to farming questions and problems. But, apart altogether from the fact that higher education opens the door to intellectual enjoyments invaluable to every individual man and woman, it is worth while examining the situation from the lower standpoint of dollars and cents. President Glenn Frank, of the University of Wisconsin, who has been investigating the matter, asks whether it pays the boy who wants to be a farmer to go to school, and presents various facts he has unearthed that arrest attention. He mentions that no less than twelve agricultural states in the Republic have made surveys for the purpose of tracing just what effect common school, high school and college training has upon the earning capacity of the farmer.

In Texas it was discovered that an uneducated farmer might earn $20,000 in forty years, while a farmer who spent twelve of the forty years in school might earn $10,000 in the same period. That is to say, the farmer who spent twelve years in school will earn $20,000 more in forty in years than the farmer who never went to school. In the twelve years the Texas lad will have spent 2,160 days in school. These 2,160 days in school will net him $20,000 by the end of forty years, or an average of about $9.25 a day for every day spent in school. Not bad wages! President Frank comments.

In Georgia it was discovered that the annual net profit of the uneducated farmer is about $240, while the annual net profit of the farmer with a common school education is $565.50; the annual net profit of the farmer with a high school education is $661.50, while the annual net profit of the farmer who has completed an agricultural college course is $1,351.

Wisconsin's experience showed that farmers with a high school education acquired the ownership of their farms in about seven years. But farmers with only a common school education took about ten years to acquire a clear title to their lands. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas had the same story to tell. In all these states, and whether in owner or tenant class, the better educated farmers were earning the higher incomes.

President Frank concludes from these discoveries that in farming as in other vocations, one's wagon had better be hitched to a star than a steer.

Defining Mass-Production

Turning Out Work at High Speed by Single-Job Machines

Putting it roughly, in the old days one made, say, one table, so that ten men working in a shop together were slowly turning out ten complete tables. Under modern methods, however, the ten men would between them be turning out one complete table only at a time, one man, we will say, doing nothing but legs, another castors and so forth.

With this type of specialized work each man becomes so expert at his one job that the tables are soon turned out at clockwork speed, each table precisely like the last.

Multiply this process a thousandfold, put in hundreds of single-job machines, instead of men, and we get the beginning of mass production methods. The tables will be turned out so fast that the cost of making each can be reduced.

Radio Business Declines

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports production of radio sets, parts and batteries in Canada during 1926 valued at $6,277,544, or almost a million dollars below the 1925 figure. Returns were received from 41 establishments in this field.

Young son (to shoe clerk waiting upon his fastidious mother): "No use showing her the first ten pairs—she won't take 'em."

In Palestine two stone tablets have been dug up, which authorities say furnish proof of the captivity of the Jews in Egypt.

When the worst comes to the worst it's up to us to make the best of it.

Some men tell the truth and then try to lie out of it.

W. N. U. 1687

Reindeer Farming Is Being Investigated

Danish Experts Studying Possibilities in Barren Lands of Northwest

The founding of a reindeer industry in barren lands of the northwest territory is being delayed by the federal department of interior pending completion of an investigation by two Danish experts from Greenland.

The department has received an application from a British Columbia syndicate for permission to start a reindeer farm on the barren lands. However, there is considerable uncertainty as to the food resources available, and, until this is decided, the application will be suspended. The investigation is being conducted by Ponsild Brothers, who entered the barren lands early in 1926 and are expected back this autumn. If their report is favorable the department will encourage the founding of the industry, and probably will start a government farm, bringing over a boat load of reindeer from Norway.

Beats Record for Size

Hen Lays Five Ounce Egg Containing Three Yolks

A despatch from Revelstoke, B.C., states that a White Leghorn pullet, belonging to Alf. Graver, of that city, has laid an egg that beats all size records known in that part of the country. It measured 7 inches in circumference around the middle, and 9 inches over the ends, the longway of the oval, and weighed five ounces. When opened the egg was found to contain three full-sized yolks. Another remarkable feature of this hen's achievement lies in the fact that she has been laying eggs almost as large as this since she was five months old. She has never been known to lay an average-sized egg.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union Fashion



A Fetching New Frock

Of smart individuality is this attractive frock. The flared skirt front is joined to the bodice, while the back is in one piece. View A has a becoming shaped collar and flared cuffs finishing the long dart-fitted sleeves, and is trimmed with an Egyptian design at the front and on the hell. View B shows the same frock with the collar and cuffs omitted and the V-neck simply bound, while buttons adorn the front vestee effect of contrasting material. No. 1570 is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 3½ yards 39-inch material, or 2½ yards 54-inch, and ⅛ yard 36-inch contrasting material for vestee in View B. Price 20 cents the pattern.

Transfer Design No. 1190, Blue or Yellow, is used for trim View A. Price 20 cents the pattern.

Every woman's desire is to achieve that smart different appearance which draws favorable comment from the observing public. The designs illustrated in our new Fashion Book are originated in the heart of the style centres and will help you to acquire that much desired air of individuality. Price of the book 10 cents per copy.

How To Order Patterns

Address—Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No..... Size.....

.....

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Name

Town

The Favorable Prospects

Good Year Is Indicated For the Farmers of the West

Despite the delay in seeding caused by backward weather the Western crop outlook becomes more encouraging with the passing of time. A recent report from Winnipeg stated that the acreage sown to wheat this year was placed at 17,500,000, as compared with 21,000,000 acres last year, but that the harvest may equal the bumper crop taken in 1915 from 18,000,000 acres. The decline from 1926 in acreage is not all lost, however, as much of the land not put into wheat is being used for coarse grains.

Alberta has not suffered like the two other Prairie Provinces. So far, a record crop is being talked of there. Growth is proceeding normally in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the reduced acreage is not causing unqualified dissatisfaction. The Saskatchewan Farmer points out that prevailing conditions will give the farmers an opportunity to put up a good fight this year against weeds, which are becoming an ever-greater problem, while there will be more summer-fallowing and intertillage than usual. Besides this, the excessive moisture has helped out the grass and provided badly needed forage for dairy cattle.

Apparently there is ample reason for looking forward to a good harvest from the West on the whole.—Toronto Globe.

Superior Pulpwood On Vancouver Island

Development in Paper Industry Small In Comparison With Resources

It is stated that two-thirds of the pulpwood of British Columbia—about 125 billion feet—is located on Vancouver Island and that it is of superior quality for paper making and very dense in stand. Moreover there is distributed over the island about 500,000 undeveloped horsepower or available energy in rivers and waterfalls awaiting harnessing to supply power for the pulp and paper mills of the future. Though 42 million dollars has been invested in the pulp and paper mills of British Columbia, this development is comparatively insignificant in comparison with the province's resources, and its unrivalled position for export to the western United States, Asia and Australia.

Advice Worth Noting

The germs that cause colds can be projected twenty feet in ordinary conversation, and colds cost us an average loss of ten days' activity annually, declared a doctor recently. If everybody with a cold would stay at home at least the first day, the spread of the disease would be greatly reduced, because the germs can only transmit the cold during the first twenty-four hours of illness.

Will Take Aerial Photographs

For the first time since its inception as a game preserve, aerial photographs mapping out the wood buffalo preserve at Fort Smith are to be taken by the Topographical Survey. Two planes will reach Alberta shortly, and if flying and photographic conditions are satisfactory, the whole survey should be made within a month. With recent extensions this great natural park is now 17,000 square miles.

Synthetic Farming

Possibility of Electricity Furnishing Food Supply In Future

Electricity has been hailed as a great boon to the farmer. It would not only lighten his darkness but would also do a lot of the menial work known as "chores" and play a part in large operations such as field work. Hence it would help to solve the problem of keeping sons and daughters on the land. But it works the other way too. Synthetic food is not an impossibility of the future. At the annual meeting of the National Electric Association in Atlantic City, L. A. Hawkins, an engineer of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, predicted that food factories may supersede the farm. He explained that the development of the high power cathode ray tube has given us a new tool of tremendous power whose possibilities are not yet determined. It will turn loose in the air huge armies of high velocity electrons, and one of them alone has an electron output equal to that of two or three tons of radium. We know already that it is capable of producing new chemical reactions some of which may prove to have great commercial possibilities.

"Recently it has been found," said Mr. Hawkins, "that certain vitamins, at least, may be produced. Food lacking in the vitamin necessary for prevention of rickets may be made anti-rachitic by raying with ultra-violet or cathode rays. The food factory may supersede the farm, even as the woollen mill has surpassed the spinning wheel, and mechanical refrigeration is superseding natural ice. Electricity not only will turn the wheels of industry, lighten houses and provide heat, but it also will purvey health in the form of ultra-violet baths, furnish the food supply, perhaps, and provide other and as yet undreamed- of ways of health, wealth and happiness."

Vision is, of course, necessary to progress in science, and we are told that where there is no vision the people perish. But the cathode tube may not be, in Dryden's paraphrase, the transparent horn through which true visions rise. At any rate farmers of the present generation need not worry over it. Their furrows will break the stubborn glebe for some time yet.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Our Millionaire Neighbors

Eleven Thousand Millionaires and One Billionaire In the U.S.

Federal treasury statistics reveal that there are eleven thousand millionaires and one billionaire in the United States. The figures are interesting, for Chauncey M. Depew recalls that in his boyhood there were only two millionaires in America. More interesting would be the stories detailing how these men and women acquired so much money or its equivalent. Most interesting and most important are the facts about what they are doing with their wealth.—Toledo Blade.

In a hospital maintained for horses in an eastern city, everything from fresh air in operations, as required, are furnished.

The nearer you get to the butt end of revenge the sweeter it isn't.

It isn't always the coat that makes the man—sometimes it's the padding.



An Old Age Industry at St. Andrews

Old Frank Atwin's four score years do not hinder him from turning out some of the finest models of the Indian canoes made by the Indians of New Brunswick. This trail-hardened Malecite, photographed above, is holding a finished model of a canoe of which very little is known, being that of one of the sea-going vessels used by the Indians. In them they used to scout the shores of the Atlantic and according to old-timers some exceedingly during trips were made.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea where this Old Indian lives with many of his tribe members has an attachment of Indian romance and adventure that always appeals to the tourists to that part of New Brunswick. Many place names are drawn from the language of these people the Canadian Pacific's hotel "Algonquin" at St. Andrews being a well-known example of. this.

An old friend of Atwin's, John Nicholas, died last year at the age of 103 from an accident he met with while deer hunting. These hardy Indians are the descendants of Indians met by Champlain and De Monts in 1604, and still speak their old language and observe their old tribal customs.

Canada's Trade In Furs Has Been Reaching High Levels During the Past Few Years

Before the entry of the British into the fur trade of Canada, the chief centres were Leipzig, Amsterdam, Paris and Vienna. The monopoly held by the Hudson's Bay Company and the commanding position it had won was such that the main current of the fur trade in America went to Great Britain; London became the leading fur market and so continued until recent years.

The Great War brought revolutionary changes in the fur trade among which was the establishment of powerful competing fur centres in Canada and the United States which diminished the sale of American pelts on the London and other European fur markets. St. Louis began to hold fur auctions in the year 1915, but these were discontinued in 1924. New York fur auctions commenced in 1916 and those of Montreal in 1920, attracting buyers from all parts of the world. The combined value of the pelts sold at these three fur auctions totalled many million of dollars each year which is not greatly lessened by the discontinuance of St. Louis. Western Canada has also shown considerable enterprise, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver having established fur auctions. A development affecting the Canadian commerce in furs is the provision made by the Provincial Government of Alberta through its Game Branch to enable farmer-trappers and others to dispose of their furs.

Canada's external trade in furs has very materially increased in recent years. Exports have risen from $5,668,000 in 1914 to $17,122,140 in 1926 and imports from $3,755,000 to $7,528,393. The capital investment is valued at about $10,000,000. The number of fur skins treated is over 4 millions and commerce in furs has shewn a marked increase in America especially in the last 20 years. Today the pelts of practically every fur bearer is being utilized.

A number of important problems have been met and to a large degree solved in the past few years by the Fur Industry, but it has not, according to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, finally solved the vital factor of the future of the fur supply. That is mainly an economic problem and requires the full co-operation of the various interests affected. Among the contributing causes which have been a menace to wild life, might be mentioned the predatory birds and animals, laxity of protective laws and scarcity of legal protective sanctuaries where natural breeding may go on undisturbed, the advance of civilization through the development of agriculture, mining and the wood products industries, and the forest fires which ravage and destroy the fur bearers' natural home.

Ploughing Under Peas As a Green Manure

Detrimental Effect Is Noticed In Following Crop

The ploughing under of peas as a green manure has resulted in a significantly lowered yield of wheat the following season as compared with the bare fallow. The detrimental effect has also been quite apparent in the oat crop following the wheat. These results were obtained in a series of experiments covering 13 years, conducted at the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm. The yield of wheat following bare summer-fallow averaged 35 bushels per acre over 13 years against 34 bushels on land on which peas had been ploughed under in early July and 33 bushels where the peas had been ploughed under in late July. The difference in the case of the oats following the wheat was still more striking. The ploughing under of peas possibly increases to some extent the nitrogen content of the soil, but moisture is dissipated in producing the green manure crop. The experments were made on a rich loamy clay soil and the results have emphasized the fact that moisture is a greater factor in increasing yields than fertility in a soil which is lacking in the essential ingredients of plant food. The results are even more definite when the cost of seed and the extra labor involved in preparing a seed-bed for the peas are taken into consideration.

Canada's Telegraph Service

Number of Messages Handled Last Year Shows Big Increase

Dominion statistics recently issued show that more than 12,000,000 telegrams were sent out in Canada last year, over various lines, representing an increase over the preceding year of 762,101 telegrams, or 6.6 per cent. The Canadian National Company handled 5,538,395 messages, the Canadian Pacific Company, 5,162,551 messages, Western Union, 779,188; Dominion Government service, 522,796; Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, 130,770; North American Telegraph, 42,228; and Marconi Wireless, 23,234. No less than 2,701,000 messages were received in Canada from United States sources.

A total of 1,019,625 cables were sent from Canada last year and 5,402,405 cables were received. Money transmitted by wire increased in proportion, last year's total being $7,790,127, or over a million dollars increase.

The report shows Ontario to have the greatest wire mileage with 109,202 miles; Saskatchewan, 37,951 miles, and Quebec 35,356 miles. The Canadian National has 1,922 offices in Canada and the Canadian Pacific 1,510 offices, and the Dominion Government service 1,066. The revenue brought into Canada by its wire services is about ten millions and a half.

Just One Substitute for War

Arbitration is Only Way Says Sir John Simon

The terrible thing about war is not its cruelty or its crippling expenditures, but the fact that it cannot be relied upon to produce justice, Sir John Simon, former attorney-general of Great Britain and one of England's most noted lawyers, said in an address before the Peace Society at Guildhall in advance of the naval arms limitation conference at Geneva.

"That is the fundamental fact which must always be remembered when we consider arguments for some substitute for war," Sir John said. "If we mean to find a substitute for war there is but one way to look and that is in the direction of arbitration.

"No Hague convention, no attempts to civilize war, no pacts of compromise are going to end in any good unless we accept the principle involved in the League of Nations that what is a very good rule for other people is also a very good rule for ourselves."

New Power Plant

The Carrot River Valley Mills, near Tisdale, Sask., are installing a new lighting and power plant. The milling plant, which has a capacity of 100 to 120 barrels a day, is also to be electrified. When plans are completed there will be available to private users, at special rates, 100 k.w.

Lifting machines, constructed much like the modern elevator, with pulling ropes and winding drums, were used as early as 236 B.C.

And lots of people who think that they have nothing but trouble don't know what trouble really is.

Less Electrical Power For Domestic Use

Five Countries Are Ahead of U.S. in This Respect

For a country so highly developed in up-to-date methods, it is surprising to learn that the United States is relatively backward in the domestic use of electricity. Switzerland, Japan, Denmark, Canada and New Zealand, in the order named, are ahead of the United States in the proportion of homes wired for electricity. One factor that has a vital bearing on this situation is that many areas of the United States are lacking in water power necessary for the economic production of electric power. In that regard, Canada is singularly favored.

Prefers Life at Sea

The call of the sea has proved too much for Miss A. Dale, for forty years a matron of emigrants on ships. She returned to work after five months' life on shore, and sailed on the liner tending emigrants to New Zealand. "I thought it would be like a dream to end my days in my little home at Portsmouth," she said, "but a brief time ashore has proved my expectations to be wrong. During her long life as matron, Miss Dale has sailed nearly 1,750,000 miles.

Unique Breakfast Cereal

A company has been organized on the Canadian Pacific Coast to manufacture a breakfast cereal which will be composed of grain, spinach, lettuce and celery, with honey flavoring. Another has been incorporated in the Maritime Provinces to make a cereal from apples and grain.

"You look like a sensible girl, let's get married."

Ser—"Nothing doing. I'm just as sensible as I look."

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The will of Sir Wm. Mackenzie, former president of the Canadian Northern Railway, Toronto, who died on December 5, 1923, has been probated in London. Sir William left an English estate valued at £17,000.

Dr. Julio Bravo, special medical health officer of Madrid, Spain, after nine months' study of disease prevention and control methods in American cities, is visiting Canada to pursue similar investigations.

A man born in England and a resident for fifty years of the United States, has contributed $4,750 worth of bonds toward reduction of the British debt to the United States. This is his fourth donation.

The Soviet Military and Naval Court at Kronstadt condemned to death Commander Klepikoff, an officer in the Baltic fleet, who was accused of espionage in behalf of Great Britain.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh has been invited by the Canadian National Exhibition to visit Canada as the guest of the exhibition, which officials state they expect will be opened by the Prince of Wales on August 27 next.

Many of the red cedar totem poles that now stand as sentinels of the past at half-deserted Indian villages along the British Columbia coast are more than four centuries old, in the opinion of the Capilano Timber Company.

Following on the visit of the British government director of airship development, accompanied by air ministry experts, the Union Government has decided to authorize the immediate placing of contracts for erection in South Africa of a mooring tower for airships.

The burden of responsibility for accidents occurring at unprotected railway crossings rests with the motorists, according to the tenor of three judgments rendered by Mr. Justice Demers, of the Superior Court, Montreal, who dismissed three actions instituted against the Canadian Pacific Railway by relatives of three victims of an accident at Maskinonge

Recommend Liver Diet

Believed to Have Beneficial Effect in Case of Anaemia

Liver diet as a treatment for anaemia was discussed by the Canadian and Ontario Medical Association in convention at Toronto

Dr. F. J. Campbell, of London, Ontario, read a paper which concluded that the feeding of liver, whether from beef, calves, sheep, or pigs, has been proved very successful in combating pernicious anaemia. He pointed out that as the duration of this disease is from five to ten years, it was too early to say that liver feeding was a cure. Results, however, after one year's experiment, were very promising.

The Britisher Scored

A Londoner was showing an American student round, but without exciting much enthusiasm.

"What do you think of that?" when facing a fine site.

"Well" was the reply, "It's not a bad sized building, but there's only one. I could show hundreds like that in New York."

"I won't argue on that point," said the Englishman. "That's a lunatic asylum."

Visitor (to attendant at British Museum)—"I have been looking around for a skull of Oliver Cromwell. Have you no skull of Cromwell here?"

"No, madam," the attendant answered.

"How very odd," exclaimed the woman. "They have a fine one in the Museum at Oxford."

W. N. U. 1687

Would Reduce Railway Crossing Fatalities

Danger Could Be Eliminated if Drivers Watched Signs Carefully

The papers are already filled with automobile accidents, many of which occured at level crossings. As a rule, drivers do not look ahead before they reach a crossing to see if a train is coming, or if they do, they think they can cross before the train. This thoughtlessness is responsible for most accidents at level crossings as newspaper reports show. Others realize the danger too late. They get confused and often stop their cars right on the track.

Cautious and experienced drivers can very easily avoid being run down by locomotives. They have only to remember that railway crossings are clearly pointed out on all highways. The Roads Departments sees that level crossing signs are placed on both sides of the highway at 300 feet from the crossing. Any driver careful to look at the signs always knows when he is coming to a level crossing. The sign is far enough to give him ample time to ascertain whether the track is clear, and if not, to stop in time.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union Fashion



A Modish New Frock

Of girlish simplicity is the attractive frock shown here. The two-piece skirt is shirred to the bodice having a round neck and gathers at the front of each shoulder. View B has a short kimono sleeves and View A has long sleeves shirred to the short ones and gathered at the lower edge into wrist bands. A chic bow is placed at the left shoulder and a wide girdle is crushed into a buckle at the front. No. 1588 is for misses and small women and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust), requires 3¾ yards 39-inch material, or 2⅞ yards 54-inch; ½ yard less 39-inch material is required for dress with short sleeves. Price 20 cents the pattern.

Home sewing brings nice clothes within the reach of all, and to follow the mode is delightful when it can be done so easily and economically by following the styles pictured in our new Fashion Book. A chart accompanying each pattern shows the material as it appears when cut out. Every detail is explained so that the inexperienced sewer can make without difficult an attractive dress. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No..... Size.....

.....

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Name

Town

CANADA'S BISLEY TEAM



Members of the 1927 Canadian Bisley team who sailed for England on June 10th, on the Cunard liner Ausonia. Seated are: Brig.-Gen. G. Duff Stuart, commandant of the team, of Vancouver, on the left, and his adjutant, Major J. F. McManus, of Belleville, Ontario. Standing in the first row from left to right are: Sgt. W. H. Wood, P.P.C.L.I., Sgt. B. W. Beaumont, of Victoria; Pte. Potter, Pte. J. H. Houlden, of Hamilton; Sgt. Bunnell, of Sussex, N.B.; Cadet L. J. McAvity, of St. John, N.B.; C.Q.M.S. A. Parnell, of Verdun; Lt. J. E. Foreman, M.C. Second row: G. H. Gray, Sgt. F. S. Glass, Sgt. McCabe, Cpl. Douglas, C.G.G.; Pte. R. C. Stock, R.C., Toronto; Sgt. G. M. Emslie, M.M. Back Row: Lt. Kr. MacGregor, Ottawa; C.S.M., H. A. Hawkins, of Toronto; and Lt. D. T. Burke, Ottawa.

How to Avoid Cancer

That celebrated British surgeon and cancer authority, Dr. Robert Bell, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., &c., voluntarily sacrificed his highly lucrative surgical practice when, after long years of exhaustive research and practical experience, he nobly published the following statement of vital import to the cancer-stricken civilized world: - "Cancer is a blood disease and its breeding ground is the colon. Neither X-ray nor radium has ever cured or will ever prove of service as a cure for cancer. From my knowledge of the disease I affirm that the knife has never cured Cancer in a single instance; but, on the contrary, has only succeeded in aggravating the disease and adding to the sufferings of the poor patient."

Countless thankful patients living today mourn the passing in 1926 of the author of the above quoted words and if Dr. Robert Bell's profoundly considered warning is now heeded, it is possible for the public to render the devastating Cancer Scourge a mere matter of history.

Civilization's diet is responsible for depriving the public of the abundantly provided organic salts essential to health preservation and the substitution of what have been truly described as "foodless foods" which create a superabundance of acids in the human body, resulting in the now practically universal complaint of constipation that is the inevitable forerunner of Cancer and also of ninety per centum of all civilization's physical maladies.

The active irritants contained in pills, purgatives and laxatives, combined with their only partial relief, caused Dr. Robert Bell to soundly condemn their use as being injurious and dangerous. The method of curing constipation without drugs is disclosed in the last book presented to the writer by Dr. Bell, whose advice is quoted in the writer's copyright dietary which is mailed without charge to every Canadian and American purchaser of the English home Cancer Treatment. Detailed information concerning this treatment is also freely mailed on application to Charles Walter at 51 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada.

Mennonites for Peace River

Representatives of the Mennonite colony in Manitoba recently left for Peace River to investigate the desirability of homesteading in that district. If present plans are put into effect about 25,000 of these people are expected to move into the Peace River country.

Heroism Poorly Rewarded

Man Who Sacrificed Health in Interest of Science is Penniless

Inadequate reward is the rule, all too often, for those who make great personal sacrifices in the interest of science or humanity. Recent news dispatches illustrate the truth of the foregoing. According to the press, it has been necessary for the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Association for Medical Progress to "pass the hat" on behalf of Jorn B. Kissinger.

Kissinger, formerly a private in the United States Army, subjected himself to infection by the yellow fever mosquito in Cuba in 1900, and since that time he has been an invalid, twenty years in a wheel-chair suffering from spinal trouble. His wife has been obliged to take in washing, to keep boarders, do sewing, and other menial tasks to avoid actual poverty.

Largely through Kissinger's sacrifice, the terrible scourge of the tropics was overcome so that, during last year, only two cases of yellow fever were reported in all North and South America.

Kissinger's voluntary act took place at the post hospital, Columbia barracks, Quemados, Cuba, in 1900. He had heard the officer in command of the hospital corps say that the experimentation could be made only on human beings, and that it was going to be difficult to find anyone willing to undergo the great risk. Kissinger thought the matter over and offered himself.

In return for this, he was granted in 1911, a nannuity. But this is so meagre that it is utterly inadequate to provide for medical attention for himself. Nothing is left for support of his family.

What a difference there is between such a reward and that usually accorded the successful performer in the prize ring, on the baseball field, in football. Of course, many in the first-mentioned vocation have been accorded "benefit performances," but only after they had squandered their easily won funds.

One cannot but wonder if news services have not fallen into a distorted sense of the value of sport heroics as compared with the genuine variety.

The party of Americans was being conducted over a famous building in London.

"That particular arch," explained the guide, proudly, "goes back to William the Conqueror, gentlemen."

"What for?" asked a member of the party. "It looks fine to me. Won't it do?"

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JULY 3

SAUL CHOSEN KING

Golden Text: "What doth Jehovah require of thee, but to do justly, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with thy God?—Micah 6:8.

Lesson: I Samuel, Chapters 9-11.

Devotional Reading: Psalm 119:1-8.

Explanations and Comments

1. Samuel's Reminder of God's Goodness, 10:17-19. — The prophet Samuel called the people together at Mizpah and reminded them that God had delivered them as a people in former days from the oppression of the Egyptians and of other kingdoms, and now they were rejecting God in demanding a king.

"Forget not all the sunshine of the way
By which the Lord hath led thee."
- F. R. Havergal.

"Now therefore present yourselves before Jehovah by your tribes, and by your thousands," was the conclusion of Samuel's speech. "A wise man has said that to make the best of things in the right way is to let things make the best of us. This is what Samuel did. He made the best of this crisis in national affairs in the right way by nobly doing all he could to carry out what must be, although he did not like it, and thereby he brought out the best that was in him—magnanimity, generosity, greatness of spirit that rises above all that is envious and revengeful and petty.

It is one thing to submit to the inevitable because we must; it is quite another thing to submit graciously and let the inevitable make the best of us.

II. The Selection of a King, 10:20-24.—Samuel conducted the selection of a king by lot as if in the very presence of the Lord. Important matters were often decided by lot in Old Testament times. In Proverbs 16:33, we are told that

The lot is cast into the lap:
But the whole disposing thereof
Is of Jehovah.

It is thought that the "lap" here stands for the "basin" of an urn or vase. The scapegoat was chosen by lot (Lev. 16:8); the location of the several tribes in Canaan was settled by lot (Num. 33:54); the trespass of Achan was discovered by lot (Josh. 8:14-21).

First, the tribe of Benjamin was "taken" that is, chosen by lot, from among all the tribes; then the family of the Matrites from among all the families or clans (thousands); then the house of Kish, and at last Saul himself. When they looked for Saul he had disappeared. The people then sought to know God's will either through Samuel the prophet, or by means of the Urim and Thummim on the breastplate of the high priest's ephod; see Exodus 28:30; Num. 27:21; I Sam. 28:6. The answer came: "Behold, he hath hid himself among the baggage." They found Saul and brought him forth, and when it was seen that he was a head taller than all the rest, they thought this fitting in one who was to be their king. "See ye him whom Jehovah hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people?" asked Samuel.

Constructing Large Elevator

New Building at Port Arthur for U.G.G. of Canada

Work has begun on the construction of a 5,500,000 bushel elevator for the United Grain Growers of Canada at a cost of $2,000,000, and is to be completed by February, 1928. This elevator will be the largest single working elevator, constructed in one unit, in the world. The building will measure 500 feet by 1,400 feet. It will be an all-concrete structure with 500 concrete storage tanks. Adjoining it will be a dock 1,000 feet long.

An Ancient Custom

Ostracism was a method employed by the ancient Athenians of banishing citizens whose influence was considered prejudicial to the state. A day for voting was fixed when the people wrote on small earthen tablets or shells the names of those whom they wished banished. Six thousand votes were necessary to drive a man into exile. To ostracise today means to ignore, to exclude from a certain social circle.

Hand labor has been discarded for machinery in producing the world's demand for five billion matches daily.

China's Population Decreasing

Due to Abnormally High Death Rate Says Statistician

China, with its swarming millions of people, its crowded streets and villages, has a very low rate of population increase in recent years, largely because of the great proportion of death. This fact is shown by a new study of Chinese censuses since 1741, made by a Chinese Government statistician named Changhen Chen.

In 1741 the Chinese people numbered only about 25,000,000 more than the United States population of today, and in the fifty years following 1741 the population more than doubled, advancing at the rate of 15 to the 1,000 people every year. In the next half century the population increase slowed down to less than five additions a year to each 1,000 people. From 1849 down to 1923 the rate of addition has gone down to only .81 a thousand. This, Mr. Chang says, is lower than the rate of population advance in any other country except France.

"The rate of increase of nations of the white race since 1800 has been 11 a 1,000," he says. "This means that the rate of increase of the Chinese population in modern times has been not quite one-third as fast as that of other countries.

The Chinese population reached the 400,000,000 mark back in 1925, according to the census figures. Since that time it has advanced only to 538,370,000, and the statistician believes that this extraordinarily slow rate of advance is due to high death rates rather than to low birth rates. China does not need any large increase of population at present, he adds, but high death rates are not healthy factors.

Wanted Stained Glass Windows

Natives of India Raised Money to Beautify Church

In the centre of a Christian settlement in the jungle at Medak, Hyderabad, India, stands a Christian church of the proportions of a cathedral. This is the central place of worship for the great community of Indian Christians, numbering over 50,000, who have gathered around the Rev. C. W. Posnett, a Wesleyan missionary, as a result of his thirty years' work in this native state. The church was opened a year ago, but there seemed something lacking in its beautiful interior, despite the marbles and many tinted tiles. There was no stained glass in the windows. Six thousand Indian Christians, most of them former outcasts, have given the money for a window, designed by Frank O. Salisbury, a well-known British artist. The subject is the Ascension, and Mr. Salisbury says of the window: "The desire of the donors was that their Church should be as beautiful as any Mohammedan mosque or Hindu temple, and I trust that my work will help them to realize their ideal of beauty as an aid to worship."

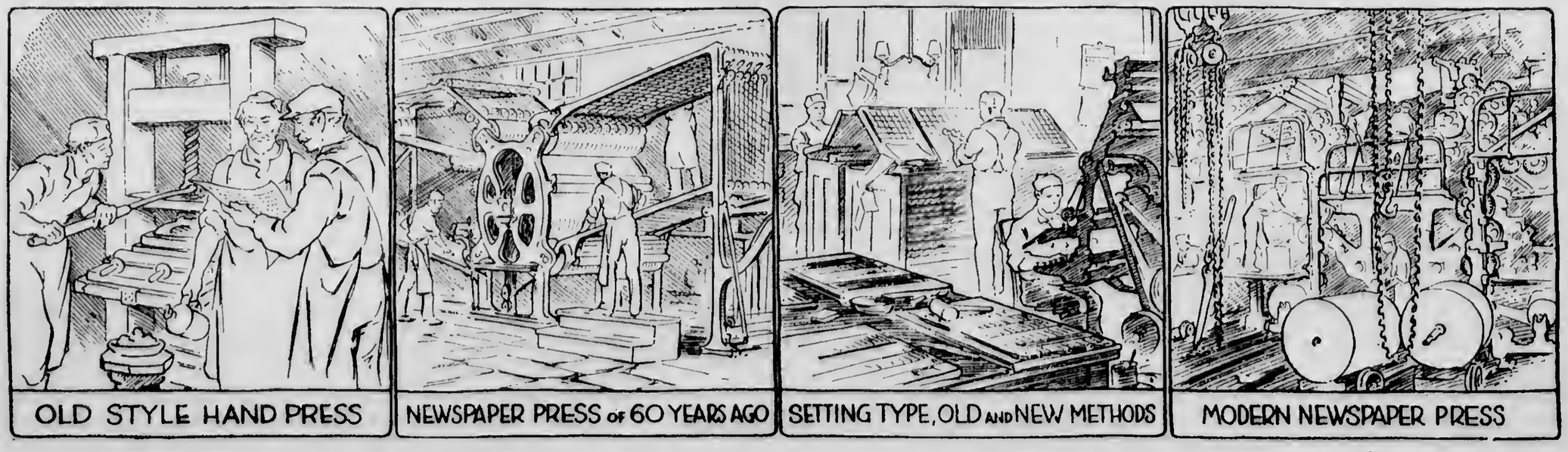
Canadians Coming Back

Trend of Travel to U.S. Has Been Reversed This Year

No less than 75 moving vans conveying the household effects of returning Canadians have entered at the Port of Rock Island during the present season, according to a customs' official who stated that there had been reversal of the trend of travel from last year. In recent years, he said, the early summer months would see from 50 to 60 of such vans moving south, but this year the movement is northward. Enquiries showed that many of the returning Canadians are going back to the farms which they left.

Be very careful what you say to your enemies and more careful what you write to your friends.

Few men are able to retain their self-conceit after they are married.



Liberal Government Swept Into Power In Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown.—Prince Edward Island remained true to prohibition Saturday when the provincial Government, headed by Premier James D. Stewart, went down to overwhelming defeat on a platform of Government control of the sale of liquor.

Premier Stewart, who won his seat by the scant majority of 11, will return to the House with a following of six, while A. C. Saunders, his victorious Liberal opponent, who advocated the retention of the Prohibition Act, will have 24 supporters. The result reverses the decision of 1923, when the Conservatives won 25 seats. Only two members of Premier Stewart's administration, both without portfolios, Hon. D. W. F. McMillan and Hon. A. F. Arsenault, survived the avalanche.

The campaign preceding the election was one of the most bitterly contested in the history of the province, with the liquor question the main issue. Premier Stewart had proposed the introduction of legislation permitting the sale of liquor to qualified persons by Government stores, on a local option basis and a strict enforcement of the laws against illicit buying and selling.

A. C. Saunders' the Liberal leader, on the other hand, had advocated retaining the prohibition law with such amendments as "to make it more workable." In addition he proposed a reduction in the cost of liquor used for medicinal purposes, as well as a reduction in the cost of doctors' prescriptions. The Liberal platform was accepted by the Temperance Alliance and a strenuous campaign by the prohibitionists, who held meetings in practically every hall in the province, was a determining factor in the contest.

Premier Stewart had no comment to make on the result.

Premier-elect Saunders stated he was grateful to the Temperance Alliance, the temperance people of the province generally, to many Conservatives who had put principle before party in the contest and had stood so loyally by the Liberals in carrying the prohibition banner to victory. He also paid a tribute to the women of the province for "the great part they had played in helping to defeat the wet forces."

There was jubilation in the ranks of the Liberals and Temperance Alliance, members of the latter stating they were proud of the pioneer prohibition province standing by a law which had been in force for over a quarter of a century.

Filling Russia's Order For Canadian Horses

First Shipment Will Be Entirely From British Columbia

Ottawa.—The first shipment of Russia's order for 4,000 Canadian horses will leave Quebec about July 15, it was announced at the department of agriculture.

These horses numbering approximately 1,000 will all be from the province of British Columbia. The remainder part of the order will be filled by the purchase of horses in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The average price of the whole order of 4,000 head will be, it is estimated, around $30 each.

Suggest Army Service For Turkish Women

Demand for Right to Vote Has Raised Discussion

Constantinople.—Army service for women, if they insist on voting in Turkish elections, was suggested in the National Assembly. The suggestion was the climax of pro-feminist and anti-feminist agitation which has been continuing throughout Turkey for several months.

"Such a suggestion is an insult to Turkish womanhood, which has raised and educated Turkish soldiers" one pro-feminist deputy shouted angrily, while another declared that the women "always have been ready to defend their country when the necessity arose."

The Minister of War finally calmed the pro-feminist element by declaring that under present circumstances, it would be impossible to arm the women.

Claim Based On Equity

Commission Is Investigating Return of Lands Claimed by B.C.

Victoria, B.C.—That the claims of British Columbia for the return of lands ceded to the Dominion at the time the far western province entered the Confederation are based "on the grounds of equity in its broadest sense" was the contention of C. W. Craig, K.C., before the commission appointed to investigate the matter, which has held its first hearing here.

Mr. Craig explained that he did not mean by equity that the term should be applied in the strict legal sense.

"Your Lordship is justified in looking at the matter from the standpoint of natural equity," he continued in addressing Mr. Justice W. M. Martin, Regina, who is the sole commissioner hearing the application.

Discontinue Pacific Service

Announcement Made By Canadian Government Merchant Marine

Montreal.—The Canadian Government Merchant Marine will discontinue the service it has been operating between Vancouver and the United Kingdom. It has been announced by B. C. Keeley, Pacific Coast manager. Some of the oil-burning ships which have been used in this service will be transferred to the company's service between Canada and the British West Indies and two others will be put into the Canadian inter-coastal service which will be continued with monthly sailings.

Wins 480 Mile Marathon

Grants Pass, Oregon.—Mad Bull, Karlok Indian runner finished the 480 mile Redwood Highway marathon here 10 miles ahead of Flying Cloud, his nearest rival and 30 miles ahead of Melika, a Zuni, the third runner. He wins a prize of $1,000.

Crop Prospects Good

Vancouver.—Prospects point to a good crop throughout the prairies this year, stated Leslie H. Boyd, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, on his arrival here.

Have Justified Claim For Self-Government

People of Irish Free State Are Prosperous

Chicago, Ills.—Hon. Timothy A. Smiddy, Irish Free State Minister to Washington, speaking before the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Institute of the University of Chicago, declared that "the people of the Irish Free State have already amply justified their claims to be allowed to govern themselves."

Prof. Smiddy traced the progress of Southern Ireland since her recognition as a separate nation within the British Empire. A constitution had been written and the foundations for a prosperous business life had been laid. Economic prosperity had followed political freedom and "the more this freedom is an established fact the more absolute equality of the status of the Irish Free State with that of Great Britain herself and of the other Dominions manifests itself in the ordering of her own life, the greater will be the moral bonds which bind her to her associates of the British Commonwealth of nations.

"The more this absolute equality is realized in fact the greater will be come our friendship for Great Britain, the greater will be solidarity of the British commonwealth through contentment among the people of the Irish Free State and their kith and kin."

Will Attend Soviet School in Russia

Children of British Reds Sail for Moscow Without Passports

London.—The Daily Mail says that six children of British Communists have left London for Leningrad aboard the Soviet steamer Voikhar, notwithstanding the Home Secretary's refusal to grant them passports. Five boys about 12 years of age, and a girl of the same age, are voyaging to Russia in response to the invitation of Moscow, apparently for purposes of education.

Moscow's invitation was announced on May 13 and after a discussion in the papers it was stated on June 13 that the Government had decided to refuse passports, thus establishing a precedent, as heretofore passports have not been refused unless the applicant had been convicted of a crime.

The next step was a declaration by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, that a way would be found to send the children despite the Government. This seems to have been done.

Would Purchase Paper Mills

Race Between Canadian and U.S. Companies to Secure Plant in Newfoundland

St. John, Nfld.—A race between Canadian and United States interests to obtain a foothold in the Newfoundland pulp and paper industry developed when a large Canadian corporation notified the Government that it desired to purchase the paper mills at Corner Brook on the West Coast.

The International Paper Company of New York already was negotiating for this property.

The name of the Canadian company was not divulged but it was said the terms offered were considerably more favorable from the point of view of the government than those of the international. The great plant at Corner Brook was built by Newfoundland and British capital, the two governments guaranteeing the bonds of the enterprise. Recently the company operating the mills asked the government for permission to sell to the International at the same time asking for certain concessions for the latter corporation.



Wires Assistance

Directing the treatment of a critically injured sailor 190 miles away by wireless and thereby saving the man's life has been the experience of Surgeon Taylor of the Canadian Pacific steamship Minnedosa photographed above. On May 29 a wireless was received that John Pape, a sailor of the American vessel Nathar was badly injured by a fall sixty feet from the cross trees of the mast. The two ships were nearly 200 miles apart but the course of the Minnedosa was altered and they hove to towards the end of the day. The injured man was transferred to the Minnedosa's hospital and aboard that ship was rushed to a Quebec hospital. The accident took place in mid Atlantic.

Judges Are Criticized

Importance of Co-operation Between Police Officers and Magistrates is Stressed

Vancouver.—Criticism of supreme and county court judges who quashed important convictions on technicalities of law without due consideration of the seriousness of the crime involved was made by Police Magistrate H. C. Shaw before the opening session of the 23rd annual convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada here recently.

In stressing the importance of co-operation of police officers with judges and magistrates, he declared it should be greatest with the latter, who deal with crime and not laws.

Avocation of elimination of municipal and political influence in police forces was made in the report of Assistant Inspector William Wallace, Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the association.

"I know of no change in our provincial statutes so urgent as the adoption of a law that will remove police department from political and municipal influences and interferences and place them under the control of a responsible and independent police commission," he said.

The Empire Educational Conference

Delegates Are Welcomed With Cordial Speech by Prince of Wales

London.—The Prince of Wales opened the Empire education conference in the board of education's offices with a brief, cordial speech of welcome. Later he chatted with the delegates and shook hands with each.

The proceedings were private, but the official report issued at the close reports the speech of Dr. F. W. Merchant, chief director of the department of education of Ontario.

Dr. Merchant declared the introduction of a more practical element into the primary course made children more interested, improved the attendance and led to the raising of the school leaving age to 15 years. A greater flow into secondary or post-primary schools also was stimulated. It was now agreed that close co-operation between the school and employer was needed to prepare pupils for trade, he pointed out.

Perpetual Peace Pact Between U.S. and Japan Is Now In Prospect

Will Attend Conference

English Suffragette Coming to America for International Meeting

London.—Armed with a plan whereby women throughout the world would implore the League of Nations to achieve complete equality of sexes, Miss Dorothy Evans, one of England's most famous militant suffragettes, is en route to the United States, where she will attend an international suffrage conference, at Colorado Springs, July 7 to 10.

Before sailing on the White Star Liner Homeric, Miss Evans, who has been in jail nine times, and has been the victor in several hunger strikes, said that she planned to visit President Coolidge, at his summer home, while en route to Colorado. She represents seven British feminist organizations, including Lady Rhondda's "Six Point Group."

She said that she hoped the Colorado Springs meeting would result in formation of an international society which would bring pressure on the League for worldwide and complete equality of the sexes.

Work Proceeding Rapidly

Hon. C. A. Dunning Can Be Relied Upon to Push H. B. Road

Ottawa.—"My colleague, the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, is giving particular attention to the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway so that the route when completed will not bear an undue weight of overhead expense. He has done more real work on the project in one year than has ever been accomplished in a similar period and can be relied upon to complete the work as speedily as possible."

In these words, Hon. J. A. Robb, acting Prime Minister, replied in part to the protest of J. A. Stoneman, president of the Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada, to which Mr. Stoneman complained of what he termed inadequate replies to demands for the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway to Port Nelson this year.

Extending Alberta Pool

Calgary.—By harvesting time the Alberta Wheat Pool will have 142 elevators in operation. It started in to the elevator business last year with 42 inherited and the Prince Rupert terminal elevator. It has bought a site for a big terminal elevator at Vancouver, and will build two in Alberta this season to supplement the 42 acquired last year.

Trophy Comes West

Montreal.—Transcona won the annual system fire brigade competition organized by the insurance department of the Canadian National Railways and the trophy will go West for the first time and remain in Winnipeg for at least one year. Second place went to the Battle Creek, Mich. team; London, Ont., came third and Moncton, N.B., fourth.

Suffragists Hold Dinner

Celebrate Twentieth Anniversary of First One Imprisoned in London

London.—Twenty years ago June 21 the first suffragists saw the inside of Holloway Jail. This was Miss Billington, now Mrs. Billington Greig, who had emphasized her opinions on the women of Great Britain being deprived of the right to vote by creating a disturbance outside of the residence of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, their premier.

Mrs. Billington Greig, with some thirty women of the suffragist movement of that time, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of her imprisonment by a dinner.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel who were amongst the earliest sufferers of her imprisonment in connection with the British women's movement for suffrage were not represented. Nevertheless, the gathering included some interesting personalities.

British Empire Described By Sir Cecil Hurst As A Strange Complex

Chicago.—Describing the British Empire as a strange complex, a heterogeneous collection of separate entities which is yet a political unit, Sir Cecil Hurst, political adviser to the British Foreign Office, began a series of lectures before the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago.

Sir Cecil urged his audience to bear in mind the fact that the British Empire is wholly unprecedented, that it has no written constitution, that it is of quite recent growth and of amazing rapid development. The empire is not comparable to any empires of the past, or to any great existing nation, because in every case their strength lay in the central government while with the British nation the internal policies of each affected the whole empire. In addition to five big self-governing Dominions there were numerous less autonomous countries like Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia, which really controlled their own destinies. Then followed India, a huge dependency, which was on the road to the status of a fully self-governing nation whose "rapidity of progress in that direction lies in her own hands."

Next came a list of multitudinous colonies, having more or less self-government, directly under the British government.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, Sir Cecil said, have been during the last century "climbing a ladder in the evolution from a position of dependence to a position of freedom from control.

The Dominions of today are the crown colonies of the past, the crown colonies of today will be the Dominions in days to come. There is nothing static about the British Empire.



C.P.R.'s New Mountain Car

One of the first photographs of the new type of mountain observation car being used successfully this season by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The car is seen attached to the rear of the Trans-Canada, the crack summer trans-continental of the C.P.R., just as it is about to lose itself behind the lofty peaks that surround the mountain resort of Banff.

The new type of open-air car replaces the open-top used in former years and is considered far superior on account of the roof which offers ample protection from the sun or from a passing shower. The central portion of the car is enclosed in glass and heated. This new departure in observation cars thus caters to the varied wishes of the passengers.

Critical Hours In Life Of Irish Free State Passed Without Trouble

Dublin.—Critical hours in the life of the Irish Free State were passed as the newly elected Dail Eireann convened under threats of possible trouble from Eamon de Valera and his Republican followers. But the peace of the capital remained unbroken and William T. Cosgrave, re-elected President of the executive council by a vote of 68 to 22, again is head of the Government.

Not since Sin Fein days has there been such political excitement in Dublin and much of it centered around de Valera as it did in those tragic times. Early in the morning he was in an automobile smash-up but escaped injury and then led his 41 Fianna Fail deputies through the streets to Leinster House where they demanded their seats as duly elected members of the Dail. But they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King and they were barred from the chamber.

The formalities of opening the Dail and the re-election of President Cosgrave were carried out while de Valera and his followers paced restlessly in the corridors outside the locked and guarded doors of the Dail chamber. At length the de Valeraites retired to the Fianna Fail headquarters, where their leader declared the demonstration at the Dail was only the first step in a campaign for the removal of the oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign.

The Republicans, declared Mr. de Valera, would go back to the people and tell them what had happened and with the pressure of the people behind them the barriers would go and the people's representatives would meet shortly without oath of allegiance to a "foreign king."

As soon as Mr. Cosgrave's re-election was moved in the Dail chamber he announced he would accept responsibility of Government only upon his own terms. He made a vigorous attack on the anti-oath agitation and declared the Fianna Fail deputies had not been kept out of the Dail by reason of the oath, but were sheltering behind it on subterfuge, knowing their fantastic promises could not be fulfilled.

First Canadian Industry

Revenue From Fur Trading Now Runs Into Millions

Canada's first industry, the fur trade, dating from the days of Jacques Cartier, has grown by leaps and bounds since Confederation, notwithstanding the fact that most people look upon it as almost a thing of the past. In 1867, the return from the fur trade was about $769,000, while, in 1920, it is estimated, the value of pelts purchased from trappers and fur farmers, was over $22,000,000.

For two centuries and a half the Canadian fur trade has yielded rich returns to English investors. The profits of the early traders were enormous. The records of 1676 show that the "Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay," sent to the Bay merchandise costing £650, and the furs obtained by barter, sold in England for £19,500. The dividend on stock of £10,500, was sometimes as high as one hundred per cent. All went well until rival companies entered the field. Trade was followed and profits dwindled to the vanishing point. In 1821, after years of strife, the Hudson's Bay Company emerged triumphant, secured legal recognition of its monopoly, and forty years of prosperity followed.

London, England, for nearly two hundred years, had been the principal market for the fur trade, but during the World War the market shifted to the United States. At the close of the war, Montreal became an international fur market, holding the first fur sale in 1920, when 949,565 pelts were disposed of for $5,057,111. Auction sales have also been held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Canadian fur market is now firmly established, and sales held three or four times a year.

The fur trade has taken on new methods to supply the demand, remaking common and despised furs, and encouraging the use of the furs of domestic animals. Of fur-bearing wild animals in Canada, the fox has proved the most suited for domestication. The successful breeding of the fox, or fur farms, came in the period of rising prices after 1890. Other animals — raccoon, mink, marten and the malodorous skunk have been demonstrated, though less successfully than the fox.

Through all the changes in the trade, the Hudson's Bay Company has remained the greatest trader in furs. Its chief collecting point is now Winnipeg. Yearly, as in the early days of its operations, a vessel from London visits Moose Factory laden with supplies for the trade and returns with a rich cargo of pelts.

London's Human Ghosts

Queer People Who Always Appear at Same Hour and Place

There are scores of human "ghosts" in London—queer men and women who haunt some particular place at a certain time of the day.

One of the strangest of Whitehall's "ghosts" is a dapper little man who adores the window tablet which marks the spot where King Charles lost his head.

Another can be often seen standing at the top of Ludgate Hill, his mystic eyes trained on the great gilded cross on the dome of St. Paul's. What secret pleasure he derives out of his queer pastime no one can guess.

Downing Street is a favorite haunt of human ghosts, particularly during times of political crisis. One of its most famous "ghosts" during the war was a nervous little man who was named "the Gold Controller," because he always carried a handful of sovereigns about with him.

Knew His History

Some of his boys were taking but little interest in the lesson and the teacher grew desperate. "William Smith," he suddenly demanded, "are you listening?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Then perhaps you can tell me where Nelson was killed?"

"Trafalgar Square!" was the reply.

"Indeed!" sarcastically ejaculated the teacher, when he had recovered his breath. "Then I suppose Wellington was killed at Waterloo Station?"

"No, sir," responded William, "that was Napoleon."

Hideo Takahira of Tokio has discovered that a man five feet six inches in height has a skin surface measuring approximately 18 square feet.

Policemen are kept so busy listening to the troubles of other people that they have but little time to think of their own.

Tourist (at village shop)—I want to buy a toothbrush.

Shopkeeper—Sorry, sir, but our line of summer novelties ain't in yet.

Hint for Amateur Gardener

Vegetable Gardens Can Be Arranged to Look Attractive

Gardening as a hobby probably has no greater proportion of devotees than are found in other cases that appeal to the amateur. Doubtless many householders with available space deem it their duty to aid the family budget by planting a large or small selection of vegetables, in which achievement they take a pardonable pride. But your real gardener, of the amateur persuasion, scorns such make-believe as radishes and turnip-shirts. With him it is the whole hog or nothing, and they are the men whose products, whether conspicuous for beauty or utility, salne on the tables at the annual shows. Recently the pages of an agricultural journal south of the border carried a plea for the cultivation of more vegetable gardens and gave the interesting bit of information that, according to a late Federal census, only one farm in every five in the United States possesses such a garden.

While the vegetable garden is, it would seem, matterably connected with material things, this is not at all necessary. These humble products may be cultivated with the intention of supporting life and providing us with sufficient vitamins, yet they may at the same time appeal to the esthetic sense. The gardener who plans a beautiful arrangement of his garden and studies the form and the color of his plants should derive as much pleasure from this feature as he does from the thought of its ultimate value in his household. It has historic suggestion, also. What cultivator of cabbages, for example, but would walk more proudly down the serried rows did he recall the example of Diocletian, who preferred cabbages to kings?

Lord Bacon's famous garden, with clipped borders of box and yew, was for ornamental purposes only. The poets of the spring and of gardens have sung only of "rose plot, fringed pool, ferned grot." It remains for our new poets who claim not to fear the homely things of the world, but to find therein subjects for poetry, to pay the homely and useful vegetable garden its need of verse.

Buying Books by Weight

Second Hand Dealers Rarely Put Valuation on Each Volume

Buying literature by avoirdupois instead of by the volume may sound fantastic to most readers; but this is the manner in which second-hand book dealers purchase a large portion of their stocks.

No Canadian community of any size but has at least one of these merchants of printed matter; and the cities, particularly those boasting universities, are liberally endowed with them. Your book-larterer haunts auction rooms, gathering in discarded libraries; then retails his wares to the reading public.

Naturally, he prefers to buy in large lots; and often he makes an offer of so much per 100 pounds rather than spend the time necessary to put a separate valuation upon each volume in a collection. When, upon returning from auction room or private home, he takes stock of his acquisitions, he may find that the majority can only be piled on the 10-cent shelves, but that some half dozen really valuable volumes included will, alone, assure him a good profit on the deal.

While fewer collectors of books patronize the second-hand stores today, artists and students of art are regular visitors in most cities. These habitues are on the lookout for interesting prints and woodcuts, quaint engravings and all manner of pictorial oddities which may be salvaged from otherwise valueless volumes. The fly leaves of old books are prized by them as affording the best medium for the reproduction of etchings, thus forming a side line well worthy of consideration by every speculator in this romantic field.

Summer Pig Feeding

Self-fed pigs make greater gains but not so economical as hand-fed pigs. Self-fed pigs make very little use of pasture and, when hand-fed the amount of pasture the pigs use varies in inverse ratio to the amount of grain fed. These facts have been demonstrated in a series of experiments conducted at the Rosthern, Saskatchewan, Experimental Station, and described by the superintendent of the station in his latest report. Throughout the feeding period the self-fed pigs helped themselves to the meal ration many times a day, thus being full-fed at all times, while the hand-fed pigs took more exercise and ate more of the green forage.

Cold cash makes an excellent hot weather comfort.

A woman may be beaten, but she rarely acknowledges it.

Have Favored Canada

Many Members of Royal Family Have Visited Here Since 1787

Members of the British Royal Family have made more visits to Canada than many people probably imagine. The first recorded visit, by the Duke of Clarence, goes back to 1787, when George III. was on the throne. The Duke of Clarence was captain of the frigate Pegasus, and is chiefly remembered because he was with Nelson in the West Indies, and acted as best man at his wedding. The Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, arrived at Quebec in 1791 from Gibraltar, as commanding officer of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He made his home at Quebec for three years, occupying what was known as Kent Lodge, near Montmorency Falls. He returned in 1799 as commander-in-chief of the troops at Halifax. There is a fine bit of description, in one of Haliburton's novels, of his home near Halifax, also known as Kent Lodge.

The Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII., visited Canada in 1860, and laid the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. His brother Prince Alfred came here in 1861, as a naval officer. In 1890 the Duke of Connaught travelled across the Dominion on his way home from a visit to Japan. He returned to Canada as Governor-General in 1911 and remained until 1916. Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, spent the years 1878 to 1883 in Canada as wife of the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, afterwards Duke of Argyll. The Duke of Cornwall and York (afterwards George V.) and his wife visited Canada in 1901. The present Prince of Wales made his first visit to Canada in 1919, and has returned more than once.

Famous for Works of Fiction

Daniel Defoe, Unfortunate in Business, Turned to Literature

Daniel Defoe, best known as the author of that most popular narrative "Robinson Crusoe," was born in London in 1661. He lived in stirring times and achieved some prominence as a writer of political pamphlets. He was unfortunate in business and so took to literature. He wrote several histories but his fame rests on his works of fiction. He excelled in giving an air of reality to his creations by the accuracy and persuasiveness of their circumstantial details.

Relations Only Make-Believe

Since the Revolution a very serious attempt has been made to maintain relations with Russia through the observance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government. Those relations have been proved to be a sham because the Soviet Government has persistently defied their implications. No relations with any country can be based upon make-believe. That phase is over, and the next task is to build a Russian policy upon sounder and more permanent foundations.

Grocer—"This limburger cheese is fresh, sir."

Customer—"How can you tell?"

Second thought are best in a case of love at first sight.

Everyone Works In Canada

Greatest Number of Workers Are Engaged in Agriculture

More persons are employed in agriculture in Canada than in any other industry, according to a report on "Occupations" recently issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. The report, which is based on the 1921 Census, discloses that the greatest number of Canadian workers were engaged in agriculture, which gave employment to 1,011,618 persons. Manufacturing came next with 546,657.

There were 3,173,169 persons over 10 years of age gainfully employed in Canada in 1921. Of this number 2,682,919 were men and 490,150 women. These figures show that 47.5 per cent. of the total population was engaged in some gainful occupation.

Of the male population over 10 years of age 77.5 per cent. were employed in some trade or occupation. Making allowance for boys still at school and students in the colleges, practically every able-bodied male in Canada was either at work or available for employment.

Employment in Canada in 1921 was divided into three groups roughly equal in size. The primary industries, agriculture, logging, fishing and trapping, and mining and quarrying—gave employment to 1,161,788 persons. The secondary industries manufacturing, transportation and construction — employed 999,951 persons. The third group trade, finance, professional, clerical and domestic service - - gave employment to 1,011,430 persons.

The report makes it clear that in Canada no one cares to be idle. Practically every individual is making some direct contribution to the nation's productive and constructive effort.

Middle Class Pays Highest

Leading Existence in England Which is Growing Precarious

Our savings are now less by 150 to 200 million pounds sterling annually than they were before the war. There is a line drawn across the community below which it is easier to save than it is above, and this line is that drawn by the income-tax. While the working classes are making themselves more secure than they have ever been since industrial capitalism came into the world, the middle classes are leading an existence that grows increasingly more precarious. It is their savings which are absent from the total; it is, in large part, their savings which are absorbed by taxation.

A Rule of Three

Three things to govern temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to commend—thrift, industry, and promptness.

Three things to despise—cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.

Three things to wish for—health, friends, and contentment.

Three things to admire—dignity, gracefulness, and intellectual power.

Three things to give—alms to the needy, comfort to the sad, and appreciation to the worthy.

Happiness in Work

No One Is Content Without It and Few Succeed

The morning tells the intelligent man many things. Generally, it rules his day. If it starts wrong for him, the day is spoiled. A tired feeling or a headache in the morning tells him he is unwell or is burning the candle at both ends. A dislike, on the part of a healthy man, for beginning the work of the day is usually a sure indication he is not in the right physical and mental condition or not in the right place. There is something radically wrong with the habits, health or occupation of the worker who is not eager to tackle the problems and tasks of the day.

An honest man is entitled to happiness in his work. It is the one sure sign that he has found his true vocation. Love for one's work is as natural as love for one's family. Without it few succeed and none is contented.

Business brings joy to more people than any other occupation because it comes nearest to being universal. The business man is a builder and tradesman and, while socially he is on the same plane with the professional man, his vocation does not require the long and costly preparation that is indispensable to the professions. Business is the school of the business man, but its curriculum is not mastered by all who essay it.

Communities owe more than they sometimes realize to that little inner circle of merchants, manufacturers and other business men who are progressive because they love their work and who by their own progressiveness cause the community to grow and prosper.

Nova Scotia Apple Orchards Are Old

Culture Dates Back Further Than Century and a Half

There are orchards in Nova Scotia that are probably 150 years old and still yielding fruit. The history of apple culture in the Annapolis Valley dates back further than 150 years, however. According to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior there was an official census taken by the French authorities at Port Royal (Annapolis) in the year 1698, which showed 1,675 apple trees among 34 growers. In 1861 the first fall cargo of Nova Scotia apples was shipped abroad to London. Nova Scotia now produces some 2,000,000 barrels of apples annually, largely for the export trade.

Lived on Ocean Liner

Some weeks ago a wealthy man died aboard a big liner. He was a retired ship owner and for years had made the liner his permanent home, never leaving the boat at either port. On each voyage he made new friends and he discovered that in time old friends turned up again. He was able to enjoy himself as he had never been able to enjoy himself on land."

Flub—What caused that collision today?

Dub—Two motorists after the same pedestrian.



Land Hunger in the West

Eager to file on certain blocks in the Burnt Land district, west of Red Deer, Alberta, these three men, John Pohanson, Sergus Jorgenson and C. W. Long, who already have farms in that district, took up their positions on the steps of the Red Deer land office May 23, and remained there until the morning of June 8, when the land was thrown open for filing. A chilly north-east wind making them shiver, they erected a shelter made from a carpet within which they placed their bed rolls. C. W. Long was caught by the camera as he occupied the chair by the door on his tour of sentry go. They were not after the same piece of land and therefore worked in co-operation, relieving each other for meals and during sleep hours. The photograph shows the eagerness with which land is snapped up in the West along the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Aiding In Reforestation

Large Quantities of Tree Seeds From Canadian Prairies Sent to England

Not only do "great oaks from little acorns grow," but trees as large as any oak that grows may originate in a seed which weighs only the one-thousandth part of the weight of an acorn. The Sitka spruce, a tree of Canada's western sea-coast attains a height of 160 to 180 feet and a diameter of 8 to 12 feet; but the seed from which it springs is so small that it takes 300,000 of them, or even more, to weigh a pound. Seed of the western cedar, so well known as the source of shingles, has about the same weight. The seed of the Douglas fir, the largest tree in Canadian forests, weighs about one forty-thousandth of a pound.

The white pine, once the standby of the eastern lumberman, and still the choicest wood in the eastern forest, commences as a little seed weighing about 26,000 to the pound, and may grow to a height of 100 to 150 feet and a diameter of 30 to 40 inches. The white spruce, the tree used in greatest quantity by eastern lumbermen and pulp manufacturers, starts life as a seed which takes 120,000 to make up a pound weight.

In order to give an idea of what this means, comparison may be made with some more familiar vegetable and weed seeds. The seed of the Sitka spruce or western cedar would weigh about as much as two dandelion seeds, about the same as a single seed of the carrot, chickory, or black mustard, and less than a single seed of garden cress or onion.

For several years the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior has carried on the work of collecting tree seeds of western species—a work begun largely at the suggestion of the British authorities who are undertaking reforestation of lands in England and Scotland. Besides a large seed-extraction plant at Vancouver, British Columbia, at which large quantities of seed collected from forests in all parts of British Columbia are extracted, three smaller ones are maintained in the Prairie Provinces to supply seed for experimental and reforestation work in the forest reserves and elsewhere.

In the year 1925 about 11,000 pounds (five and a half tons) of seed was obtained from these different establishments. Of this quantity about 1,500 pounds was Sitka spruce seed. A little arithmetic will show the possible number of trees that may spring from this quantity of seed. Over three tons (more precisely, 6,400 pounds) of western yellow pine seed, 1,700 pounds of Douglas fir seed, 500 pounds of western cedar seed, about the same quantity of white spruce seed, and 151 pounds of jack pine seed were also produced. Much of this seed is destined for use in reforestation work in the British Isles. New Zealand also has taken a large quantity of the seed of Canadian trees for her reforestation work.

A Nautical Term

Expression "Bitter End" is Borrowed From Ships Cable

The expression "bitter end," as when one says, "I will follow it to the bitter end," is a nautical term, borrowed from a ship's cable. If you have ever been on a big ship you must have noticed two big pieces of wood sticking up out of the deck forward, alongside each other. They sometimes have a windlass between them and they are used to secure the cable that goes to the anchor. These pieces of wood are called the bitts. When the ship comes to anchor and the cable is paid out all that part of it which is abaft or behind the bitts is called the bitter end of the cable. In a storm or in poor holding ground for anchors the more cable that is paid out the better the anchor will hold and when the captain is at all doubtful he pays out his cable to the bitter end sooner than risk any harm to his ship.

Was Playing Safe

A father was called on the carpet because he never gave his children written excuses when they were absent from school.

"I won't write notes to no school teacher: that's how I got stomach trouble," said the man to strengthen his position. The school authorities looked puzzled. "I married her afterwards," he continued.

Western Fur Farms

As a result of a meeting of western game commissioners, uniform regulations will be drafted covering the operation of fur farms throughout the west. Some 200 applications have already been received from fur farmers who intend to breed muskrats and beaver on land adjacent to lakes in Alberta alone.

Kill Insect Pests!

FLIT



Kills Flies-Mosquitoes
Roaches-Bed Bugs-Fleas

PAINTED FIRES

BY NELLIE L. McCLUNG

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CHAPTER II.—Continued

Anna dreamed pleasantly of the golden age of which the street corner leaders told, when there would be leisure and luxuries for the workers and confusion for the capitalists; when railways and street cars and theatres and all the sources of pleasure would be free as air; and tiresome, disagreeable drudgery would be gone for ever.

Indeed, for Anna the golden age was already here. Some one would get her her breakfast tomorrow morning; someone would have to make this little stingy, stringy bed—if you call it a bed. That was something, too. Instead of attending to other people and carrying trays and washing dirty dishes, someone was going to do it for her. Hooray!

So Anna sat on her narrow bed, a prisoner before the law, but not cast-down or desolate. She, too, had her own little painted fire, and she had not yet found out that there was no heat in it.

CHAPTER III.

Meanwhile, Helmi washed the gold-clover Ironstone dishes at the Yale Hotel, made beds and carried trays and learned new words every day. English language in Helmi's hands became a simple thing. She took no account of its idioms. She did not see why the man who brought the bread should not be called the "loafer," or why if the cat licked up its milk Mrs. Spencer would mind. If she said in answer to a phone call "Mrs. Spencer is out licking up tea!" it was rather bewildering; and how was Helmi to know that the meter man had to do with the Electric light—she thought he must be the butcher!

Helmi's outbursts of temper gave Miss Kenny some concern. The first one was directed against Martha Draper, the bow-legged English girl who washed dishes, and to whom Helmi was now assistant.

Martha had washed dishes in her own untidy way all her life, no one taking notice of her methods. The cook, concerned with roasts and pies and such important things, could not very well clumber her mind with the details of dish-washing. Martha always had the dishes ready for the next meal, and that was about all that mattered.

Martha believed in purification by fire as well as by water, so she frequently left the potato pot to burn on the stove until the burning smell caused someone to investigate. Helmi had many times shown her the better way, to which Martha had given but scant and scornful attention. Martha had the British tradition—foreigners were dirty and ignorant, and certainly "could tell her nothink."

Martha washed dishes by piling them into the sink without scraping them, turning on the hot water when she was ready, and subsequently rescuing the unhappy cups, saucers and plates from the seething and unlovely flood. Helmi broke into a storm of Finnish rage when she saw it, and let the water run away prior to cleaning out the sink. Then she scraped the dishes until even the clover leaves were in peril, set them in neat piles on the table; scoured the sink, and proceeded to show the lady who had been born within the sound of Bow Bells how dishes should be washed. Martha watched in cold and stiffening silence. She hated dish-washing anyway, and saw nothing in it but a means whereby she could earn money to buy herself some swell clothes. Martha had a "sweety"—a night watchman at the Parliament Buildings and she believed he meant business. Martha's way of breaking the news of her approaching nuptials was, "I wouldn't be surprised if we saw the finish of the whole business this summer."

When the next meal was over the dishes arrived as usual on the kitchen table in their great irregular, dizzy piles, slippery with gravy, pickles and meat. Martha proceeded to insult the sink again (which Helmi had polished into a state of whiteness it had not enjoyed for years) with the presence of the dishes and their unused contents. Helmi was serving the dessert for the evening meal and did not see what had happened until Martha had the sink dripping with dishes. When she saw what had happened she stood quite still, a black rage gathering in her eyes. With the empty tray in her hand she awaited the coming Martha, who came gaily singing into the kitchen with another toppling load of dishes. Helmi waited until she had deposited them on the table, then brought her empty tray down on Martha's head with a metallic crash. Martha screamed in genuine terror and Maggie Kenny and Mrs. Spencer came running in.

Helmi pointed to the littered sink and tried to explain. Martha metaphorically wrapped the British flag around her injured person and called for justice. It was one of those easy cases where the evidence is all in plain sight.

It was Mrs. Spencer who made the abstract of the case.

"Ain't that just like a Finn, Maggie, clean and neat, but high tempered? Well, if she wasn't a tidy girl she wouldn't have done it. Martha, shut up or I'll give you something to bawl for; you're not hurt as bad as all that. Helmi shouldn't have clouted you with the tray. Do you hear, Helmi? Now, Martha, you can get off for the night; Helmi will do the dishes alone. And I've a sort of notion she doesn't mind that, a bit, so every one is satisfied, and it may be that Martha now knows it's a dangerous thing to be too messy with dishes when Helmi's around, anyway."

Helmi lost no opportunity of learning English, and counted the day lost if she had not added a few words to her vocabulary. She used the wrapping-paper which came into kitchen on parcels for the purpose of keeping her lists, tearing it into squares and sewing them together with twine. Martha, who after the unpleasant event just recorded became a better dish-washer and a more agreeable companion, taught Helmi to say the words, resulting in her acquiring a cockney accent which the boarders found very amusing.

Helmi's love for the open took her out when her spare days came. One afternoon a week was hers and every second Sunday. Martha would not come with her even if they had been able to get off together, for she often said she hated the country and liked to see a bit of life when she got out. At 'ome, she always went to see the Guards change at the palace gates, "but why any one would walk out into the country to watch cows eatin' grass" was more than Miss Draper could make out; "but," Miss Draper generously hastened to add, "it takes all kinds." Miss Draper, however, could see some sense in going to see the dresses in the shop windows and picking out which one you would get if you had a king's ransom.

Helmi had now been in the hotel four months. She had acquired enough English to take orders in the dining room.

"Will you have 'am or bicon with your heggs?"

"Peach pie, happle pie or tabiocar?"

She often wondered why she was asked to repeat her orders, and why the boarders laughed, but it was all in the day's work to Helmi.

Helmi's great delight was to get out of the city on her Sunday afternoons, where there were no sidewalks, no pavements, no street cars and few people.

One day she determined to walk far enough to leave all the houses behind. Maybe she would find green grass, or a turnip field, or cows grazing in a meadow, or meet a friendly dog who did not know she was a foreigner. She soon reached the place where the sidewalk ended, and felt once more the good soft earth beneath her feet. It was familiar, home-like, her own. It spoke to her in her own language, it was not laughing at her. If she sowed a seed in it a little plant would come; even if she did not know its English name it would come just the same, and Helmi's heart grew warm with the thought.

The sky hung low that day, seeming to Helmi like a great glass cover over the earth, like the dome of glass that Mrs. Spencer had in the upstairs parlor over her seed-wreath. She lay down on a green slope to look into the sky. It was so like the sky at home it made her feel not so far away after all. Even if words were so different, skies and grass and the ground were the same, and soon she would know how to call them. Aunt Lili, like her, had not known a word of English when she came out.

It was lovely to be away where it was quiet and green and all by herself. It did not matter if none could not speak English here; the sky and the grass and the little creek on whose bank she sat knew no English either. A fringed blue gentian growing in the grass peeped shyly at her as she peered about her. She called it by its Finnish name and wondered if it had ever heard it here.

(To Be Continued.)

AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Mrs. Dayman Gives Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the Credit

Colborne, Ontario.—"When I was first married I was very thin and weak. The doctor said I was weak and would never be able to have a child, but I did, and from the time my baby came I suffered all the time and doctored and took medicine. Life became a burden, and doctors said an operation could help me, but my husband was opposed to that. I had seen Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine advertised, so I told my husband that I thought I would try it, that I might get some relief. I had not taken one bottle when I could feel it helping me. I took five bottles and had better health. Now I have three girls and a boy and have done my work up to confinement. I am now at the Change of Life and owe my good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I take a bottle when I think I need it."—Mrs. SUSAN DAYMAN, R. R. No. 5, Colborne, Ontario.



Sold by druggists everywhere. G

W. N. U. 1687

Nickel Being Largely Used

Long Period of Prosperity Seen for This Canadian Industry

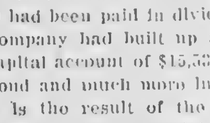
When nickel deposits were discovered in Sudbury, Ont., district back in 1886, the impenetrability of the metal proven and the governments of various nations convinced if its high merits for purpose of armaments, the company faced a long period of prosperity. This was the first phase, and the chief interests of investors today is that up to the end of 1926 some $77,000,000 had been paid in dividends and the company had built up a net working capital account of $15,531,000.

The second and much more important phase is the result of the company's invasion of commercial markets, and already production tonnage has attained proportions equal to the best war year. Previously, uses for nickel were comparatively limited; now its uses are becoming general. It has been said that the motor car has supplanted the battleship, but this is only a small part of the story, because nickel is being utilized in more than a hundred products in the factory, shop, laboratory and home.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is an excellent medicine to destroy worms.

Because of the inequality of their strides lost persons invariably walk in circles; a straight course is impossible to anyone without guiding landmarks.

Mothers Should Use



When The Babies Are Cutting Teeth

During the baby's teething time, in the hot summer months, the bowels become loose and diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cramps and other bowel complaints manifest themselves; the gums become swollen, cankers form in the mouth, and in many cases the child wastes to a shadow, and very often the termination is fatal.

This is the time when the mother should use "Dr. Fowler's," and, perhaps, save the baby's life.

It has been on the market for the past 80 years; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Best of all Fly Killers—10c and 25c per packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

Japs High Code of Honor

Although Officially Abandoned Is Still a Living Force

The Japanese code of honor is very high and very rigid, and although the system of committing hari-kari or seppuka (the honorable death), which means the personal ripping open of the abdomen, has been vetoed by law, it still exists in fact, and is expected of those who fail in achievement.

The dramatic suicide of Lieutenant Araki, of the Japanese destroyer Hiroki, after the sacking of the Imperial Consulate at Nanking, says a writer in the London Daily News, is evidence that the officially-abandoned code of Old Japan is still a living force. Beneath a ruthless efficiency and outward conversion to Western ways, the Isles of the Dragon-Fly remain untouched by Western ideas and moral values.

The vital spirit of the ancient Bushido code—the Teaching of Knightly Ways that animated the old Samurai caste, still lives in the fighting forces of Japan. That code recognizes but one way of expiation for deadly insult, insufferable shame, failure in high duty.

The remedy for these wrongs is Seppuka, the Honorable Death, or, more vulgarly, "hari kiri." Up to 60 years ago Seppuka was officially imposed suicide, and something like 500 officers and officials went through the ghastly ceremonial every year. Although Seppuka has been officially abolished, Japanese, steeped in the older tradition, as was this unfortunate officer, still prefer the Knightly Ways of their ancestors to the more prosaic and less painful penalties of a court martial.

Lieutenant Araki, deprived by the new regulations of the full formality of the Honorable Death, compromised with a bullet. And, one may be sure, he did it with the full approval of his messmates.

Had Strange Appetite

Ostrich in London Zoo Succumbs to Hard Boiled Diet

Ida, famous ostrich at the London Zoological Gardens, is dead because she swallowed one nail too many.

A post mortem examination disclosed that the bird was a veritable lost property depository. Among other things, her gizzard contained:

Two women's handkerchiefs, a man's handkerchief, three gloves, three feet of cord, an empty film spool, a four-inch nail, an eight inch nail, a four-inch lead pencil, four half pennies, two farthings and a French coin, part of celluloid comb, part of a rolled gold necklace, a collar button, a bicycle tire valve, a brass winding key for an alarm clock, a dozen short bits of wire, metal staples, screws, small nails and copper rivets, a glove fastener and a piece of wood four inches long.

Wretched from Asthma. Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the visitations of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dissipates the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.

Learning Defined

Learning is a peculiar compound of memory, imagination, scientific habit, accurate observation, all concentrated through a prolonged period on the analysis of the remains of literature. The result of this sustained mental endeavor is not a book, but a man. It cannot be embodied in print; it consists of the living word.

Automatic Control a Success

Automatic train control, under which a train in a danger zone is brought to a stop independent of human hands, has proved so successful that the Pennsylvania railroad is installing it on an eighteen-mile stretch in Ohio. The road has appropriated $3,000,000 to extend it through the Pittsburg region.

Minard's Liniment for warts and Pimples.

The Corinth Canal was started by Nero about 2,000 years ago. The project was abandoned and finally completed in 1893.

May Decipher Strange Language

Professor Is Working on Key to Baffling Characters

The key to the baffling characters of a strange half-Semitic half-Egyptian language which flourished nearly 3,000 years ago and which science has never been able to decipher may rest today with Prof. Kirsopp Lake, head of the Harvard-Michigan expedition to Mt. Sinai, Arabia.

A terse message from Prof. Lake to The Boston Herald reports new found fragments of the mysterious "Sinai inscriptions," which Harvard University authorities said might throw an entirely new light on Moses and biblical history.

The Sinai inscriptions were first found on the mountain where Moses received the tablets of the law but have never been satisfactorily read although authorities never have ceased to seek their solution.

If Prof. Lake's "fragments" fit into the existing gaps it was possible, archaeologists here said, that they might not only remake history but reveal a new origin of modern languages.

The inscriptions were discovered in 1904 during the excavation of the temple of the Egyptian goddess, Hathor, on the side of Mount Sinai. They were carved on stone tablets and images unearthed among ruins of the temple and were in a language never before encountered by excavators, according to Dr. Henry Pfeiffer, Ph.D., instructor in Semitic languages at Harvard.

The characters, he said were strangely allied to Egyptian hieroglyphics and the later Semitic alphabet, yet were not identical with either.

Queer Ways of Paying Rent

Tenant of Scotch Estate Pays With Bucket of Snow

On the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo the King receives from the Duke of Wellington a small banner. By this annual presentation the Duke holds the estate of Strathfieldsaye, which was voted to his great ancestor by Parliament.

The Duke of Marlborough, on the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim forwards to Windsor a miniature silken banner decorated with the ducal arms. He thus holds Woodstock in fee for the monarch and the nation.

The tenant of the Foulis estates in Scotland is supposed to pay for his lands with a bucketful of snow. Luckily these estates are close by Ben Nevis, where snow often lies in deep crevices all the year round. Consequently this peculiar rent can be paid at almost any time in the year.

At one time it might have been difficult for the tenant of Crondon, in Bucks, to raise his rent, which consists of a garland of roses. The modern gardener, however, can guarantee roses well-nigh all the year round.

Buoy Makes Long Trip

Drifted From Canadian Coast to Scotland in Two Years

A buoy belonging to the Canadian Government which broke away from its official duties on the Canadian coast two years ago and had since been lost to view has been found in the Firth of Clyde and has been claimed by the Government at Ottawa. Despite its long and slow voyage across the Atlantic the drifting buoy's light was still functioning when the wanderer was found. It is being towed to Port Glasgow, where it will be overhauled.

Shorten Winter Mail Trips

Mails going in from Peace River Crossing, Alta., to Fort Vermillion will have the time for the round trip shortened by six days next winter after certain cut-offs have been made along the river between the Crossing and Carcajou Point, according to Louis Bourassa, famous northern mail man. The round trip now takes 28 days. In the winter he travels along the river with five teams stationed at strategic points along the route. Owing to the windings of the river, he will cut an overland trail for part of the distance, hoping thereby to cut the time to 22 days.

Conscience Troubled Her

Customs officer McDonald at Newgate has received a letter from a lady living in a Saskatchewan village enclosing 50 cents with the explanation that last summer she failed to declare a cheap new dress she had purchased across the line. As she was a Christian and wanted to do what was right, she enclosed the money as duty.

In the British navy, 90 per cent. of the sailors make their own clothes. Ready-made suits are not popular with them.

The charity of a lot of people should be charged up to publicity.

Keep Minard's Liniment near at hand.

CANCER

Great Success of Cantassium Treatment

A well-known London surgeon and recognized authority on Cancer has created world-wide interest in the discovery that Cancer is due to a deficiency of potassium "salts" in the body, which causes the cells to break down and become malignant.

In order that every one may learn

The Real Cause of Cancer

a remarkable book has been specially written.

This book will be sent free to patients or any one who is interested in the most successful method of fighting "THE CANCER SOURCE."

The following is a list of the chapters:

1. The Limitations of Surgery; 2. Some Doctors Oppose Operation; 3. What Cancer Is; 4. Why the BODY CELLS BREAK DOWN; 5. Injurious Cooking Methods; 6. Common Errors in Diet; 7. Vital Elements of Food; 8. Medical Endorsements of Our Claim; 9. The Chief Minerals of the Body; 10. The Thymus Gland; 11 Age When Lime Begins to Accumulate; 12. Potassium Causes Lime Excretion; 13. Great Value of Potassium; 14. Parts of the Body Liable to Cancer; 15. Parts Which Are Seldom Affected; 16. How a Doctor Can Help; 17. How to Avoid Cancer; 18. Death-rate From Cancer; 19. Arterial Sclerosis and Old Age; 20. Rheumatism, Gout and Kindred Complaints.

With this book are a number of interesting case-reports proving the great value of "Cantassium Treatment" in various cases. The treatment is simple and inexpensive, and can be easily taken in one's own home. Apply for free book to Charles Walter, 51 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Little Helps For This Week

Though He be not far from every one of us.—Acts xvii. 27.

Then my heart said, "Give o'er.
Question no more, no more;
The wind, the storm, the wild hermit-flower,
The illuminated air,
The pleasure after prayer,
Proclaim the unoriginated Power;
The mystery that hides Him here and there
Bears the sure witness He is everywhere."

—Alice Cary.

If you wish to behold God, you may see Him in every object around, search in your breast, and you will find Him there. And if you do not yet perceive where He dwells confute me if you can, and say where He is not.

—Metastasio.

WHY TORTURE THE LITTLE ONES

Mothers, do you think it fair to torture your little ones by forcing them to take ill tasting oils when they need a laxative medicine? Don't you find that the child's dread of these medicines often do more harm than good?

Baby's Own Tablets are the modern substitute for these nauseous doses. They are the very medicine the child requires and are so pleasant to take that they are as easy to administer as a glass of water. They are the perfect remedy for all the minor ailments of little ones, being absolutely guaranteed from injurious drugs.

Baby's Own Tablets accomplish all that castor oil and other bad tasting remedies can do. In fact they accomplish more as they do not leave the child exhausted from its struggle against taking medicine. They relieve teething pains, banish indigestion and constipation, break up colds and simple fevers and promote healthful, refreshing sleep. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The largest passenger steamship in the world, for use on inland waters, is 550 feet long, and was recently launched on the Great Lakes.

The art of glassmaking was practiced in 2,500 B.C. by inhabitants of the Euphrates Valley, who sold glass beads to the Egyptians.

Stomach Upset?

Food or water may cause severe abdominal pains, but you can relieve the agony at once with

Chamberlain's Colic & Diarrhoea Remedy

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a local down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour, vital strength and energy to throw off these morbid feelings, and as night succeeds the day, this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a disease or derangement whose main feature is weakness, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide spread & numerous class of human ailments.

Sold by leading Chemists or either No. 1 or No. 2 will from Dr. LaCLEAT Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. N.W.3 London

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Delivered Tuesdays and Fridays

Fresh Groceries and Meats Always

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Keep your Kitchen Cool

Let your Baker do your work

"Eat the Best"— —"Forget the Rest"

Maple Leaf Bakery

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SERVICE

Phone 32

RALPH BROS.

Transfer

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TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SUGAR CITY MEAT CO.

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Have your individual stationery neatly printed. Special offer: 250 letterheads and 250 envelopes $4.00—The Raymond Recorder.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed by Miss Nielson

Please make early appointments for pre-holiday work.

REX

BARBER SHOP

JESSE SECRIST - PROP.

UNITED CHURCH Services—Sunday at 7.30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Lee Ning, that the Club Cafe, occupied by him, has been closed, and the building has been moved: His present stock will be kept until the completion of the new building which will then be occupied by him and the new Club Cafe.

Sgd. Lee Ning,
Club Cafe.

THE RAYMOND RECORDER

David C. Peterson
Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
Raymond's Sole Advertising and News Medium
RAYMOND — — ALBERTA

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Six months$1.25
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News Notes

Elder Theodore Brandley will be the principal speaker at the afternoon services in the first ward on Sunday.

The Raymond W. I. Girls' Club will serve ice cream on the Corless lawn tomorrow afternoon begining at 1 o'clock. All are invited. The club now numbers more than 20.

Mrs. Lily Shaffer for the past 17 years a resident of Fairbanks, Alaska, is spending a brief visit here. Old timers here will recall that Mrs. Shaffer was the pianist at dances held in the old Mere store 25 years ago.

For Sale—Household Furniture, and Household Utensils. See me at the Factory or at Mrs. McCarthy's residence.—Robert Carlson, Raymond, phones 15 or 14.

In a closely contested game last Wednesday the Magrath nine beat the Raymond team with a score of 4—2 at the Garden City.

Chas. Asplund and his bride (nee Miss Julia Russel) arrived home this week from their honeymoon spent at Waterton Park. Mr. Asplund is the farm manager at the local School of Agriculture.

The barn dance at the Deal Mendenhall farm last Wednesday was a great success. Everybody was there.

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Reviving the Frontier Days of the West



Calgary's annual "stampede" in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies has for years past intrigued such famous artists as the late Charles Russell, and a long list of other artists, editors, cowboys, as well as frontiers-men like Col. John S. Dennis, who commanded the Dennis Scouts during the Riel Rebellion.

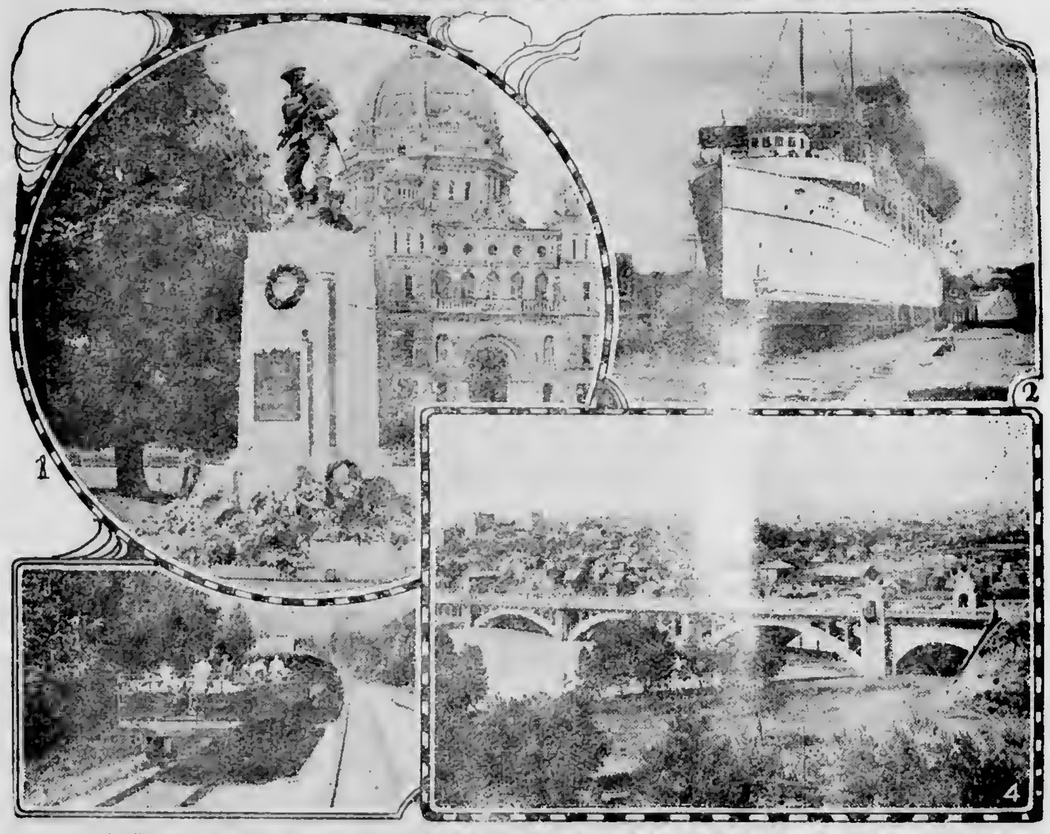
This big show where the last great west rubs shoulders with the effete east, will be staged in Calgary July 11-16. The greatest of its kind in North America it has among its patrons the Prince of Wales, whose E-P Ranch is near at hand, and the Governor-General of Canada. This year Pawnee Bill (Major Gordon W. Lillie), Will Rogers, famous cowboy humorist and Edward F. Albee, president of the Keith-Albee Circuit, have donated trophies for the various events through Guy Weadick, originator of the Stampede and Stampede manager.

The Stampede starts the first day with the interesting and colorful march through the streets of Calgary. Miles long the parade includes hundreds of Indians in full war regalia, old timers of the prairies with their Red River carts, veterans of the famous Royal North West Mounted Police (now Royal Canadian Mounted Police), cowboys and cowgirls, chuck-wagon outfits with all manner of wild animals as mascots.

The regular "Stampede" program, run off daily under the direction of Gup Weadick, will include bronco-busting competitions, steer-riding, cow roping, Roman standing races, chuck-wagon races and Indian races, in which squaw and buck ride as if for their lives. The Indian village in Victoria with its gaily painted tepees is colorful and interesting and there are a score of other attractions different in every respect to anything seen anywhere in Canada—one of these attractions needed 50 Canadian Pacific cars to transport it last year.

Calgary's annual stampede has been rightly described as "a living page from the history of the brave days of the frontier."

Canadian Teachers Tour Canada



1. Parliament Buildings, Victoria. 2. C.P.R. Great Lakes steamer locking through at Sault Ste. Marie. 3. Open air observation cars feature the journey through the Rockies. 4. View of the city of Calgary.

That a thorough personal knowledge of every section of the Dominion is a necessary part of the education of the Canadian teacher, is the opinion of a large party of teachers who will journey across Canada on the Canadian Pacific lines this summer, headed by Professor Sinclair Laird, Dean of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College.

Dean Laird's tours have become widely popular during the four years they have been conducted. In a statement issued by him in connection with the coming 21-day trip to the west, Dean Laird said: "With the 60th Anniversary of Confederation occurring in July, it seems very fitting that this event should be celebrated by as many Canadians as possible, visiting the country from east to west over the pioneer railway which has opened the west, and which itself was one of the public works undertaken to bring British Columbia into Confederation.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway has opened to settlement vast stretches of territory which previously had been practically unknown, unvisited and untravelled. Canadians will find additional inspiration in travelling over our pioneer transcontinental railway and visiting the western provinces that have been peopled and have become prosperous as a result of this railway. The progress made in the last sixty years will be a great revelation."

This tour will begin from Toronto July 25, leaving at noon, the first day's journey being through the beautiful lake regions of Muskoka and on to Sudbury. From here the journey continues through the big game areas of northern Ontario to the north shore of the Great Lakes. The north shore of Lake Superior offers something unique in Canadian scenery, and the schedule is so arranged that the journey through this rugged country is made during the day. After the great grain ports of Fort William and Port Arthur are reached the special train speeds west to Winnipeg, the grain marketing centre of the prairies. Nearly a full day of interest is spent at Winnipeg; a half a day at Regina and then on to Calgary, one of the finest cities in Canada, which lies within sight of the Rocky Mountains. The train then heads into the Rockies through the Gap and arrives in Banff July 29, where several days are spent. Motor rides to many of the beauty spots in the vicinity, especially along the Banff-Windermere highway, feature this part of the tour. Banff is the headquarters of the Rocky Mountain Park, a reserve of 2,751 square miles, where mountain game can be seen at close quarters on all sides. Banff's mountains, sulphur swimming pools, its golf course, are known to travellers from all parts of the world. The journey from Kootenay Landing to Nelson is made by steamer, where the train is boarded again for Vancouver. This, and its sister city, Victoria, are great shipping ports of the Pacific that afford hours of interest for the traveller.

The return through the Rockies is made over entirely new ground, one of the most important spots being Lake Louise, claimed by world travellers as the most beautiful bit of scenery in the whole world. The scenery from here to Banff is so perfect that to avoid missing any the train does not travel at night but continues its journey in the morning. Edmonton is the next city of outstanding interest and, from here the journey to Winnipeg is made over a different stretch of the prairie country. At Fort William the party leaves the train for a journey down the Great Lakes on one of the Canadian Pacific's fine lake steamers, which arrives at Port McNicoll August 15. This lake journey has been voted by others of former tours of Dean Laird's, as a wonderful conclusion to a glorious journey across the continent. Toronto is reached four hours after leaving Port McNicoll and the journey is over.

The all-expense arrangements of the tour is a popular feature for every bit of worry in connection with tickets, meals, motor rides and hotel accommodation is obviated, meaning nothing but comfort and enjoyment for everyone in the party.